The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

ARTICLES IN THIS ISSUE

"Ta Kung Pao" Censorship Case and Sung Cheh-yuan's Attitude on Independence

Dr. Hu Shih Sends Appeal to Japanese People—Sympathetic Reply from Japanese Scholar

Japanese Police Turn Deaf Ear to Wails of Would-Be Silver Smugglers

Nanking to Create Hopei-Chahar Political Council; Sweeping Changes in Government Impending

Britain's Pressing Problems in the Mediterranean and in the Far East

How Japanese Create "News" and Distort Facts in North China *(By the Review's Tientsin Correspondent)*

Ho Lung Loots Western Hunan—Missionaries Flee *(By the Review's Hankow Correspondent)*

Why Japan Wants North China—and Why China Should Not Give It Up . . . . . By C. Y. W. Meng

General Ho Ying-chin's Mission . . . . . By T. S. Young

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1935 VOLUME 75, NUMBER 2

FORTY CENTS A COPY

75-041

NATIONAL STATE LOTTERY ADMINISTRATION

LOTTERY NO. 17

DRAWN AT THE CANIDROME, SHANGHAI, 6th DECEMBER, 1935

1st PRIZE: (1 of $250,000) **278359**

2nd PRIZE: (4 of $50,000 each) **182645 182683 224635 243001**

3rd PRIZE: (20 of $10,000 each)

005979	046139	113198	173232	242423
020191	079549	148941	182213	274034
039776	092228	153130	199049	283996
044972	100424	166532	211122	296413

4th PRIZE: (100 of $2,000 each)

001239	034358	062057	095364	128659	151975	187406	216691	247008	270223
007263	036487	063787	100353	128689	152167	193142	219125	247998	273062
008037	037933	067881	101277	129059	153028	194856	220469	248412	273173
012359	044712	070702	104553	135402	169147	199039	225688	253397	273865
013410	046666	071035	112824	135757	172504	199657	227196	254646	275817
020511	047061	081075	114269	137860	174555	199977	231126	258115	288751
022413	052249	082505	114680	139919	177491	203752	231598	259651	290685
022752	054279	087396	122443	140551	179003	207087	238156	263823	291176
025745	058053	088149	123216	141507	185518	209669	242387	264452	293817
025979	061294	092658	125804	151031	187248	214483	242798	267565	294151

5th PRIZE: (300 of $500 each) **All numbers ending with 995**

(Numbers whose last three figures correspond to a specially drawn number)

6th PRIZE: (600 of $100 each) **All numbers ending with 276 or 707**

(Numbers whose last three figures correspond to either of two specially drawn numbers)

7th PRIZE: (2,999 of $50 each) **All numbers ending with 59**

(Numbers whose last two figures correspond to the last two figures of the First Prize number)

8th PRIZE: (27,000 of $10 each) **All numbers ending with 9**

(Numbers whose last figure corresponds to the last figure of the First Prize number)

PRIMARY APPROXIMATION PRIZE: (2 of $6,000 each)

(One number immediately preceding and one number immediately following, numerically, the First Prize number) **278358 278360**

SECONDARY APPROXIMATION PRIZE: (8 of $1,000 each)

(One number immediately preceding and one number immediately following, numerically, each of the four Second Prize numbers)

182644	182682	224634	243000
182646	182684	224636	243002

Holders of prize winning tickets may receive payment on and after Saturday, 14th December, 1935, at the Central Bank of China, Bank of China and Bank of Communications or at any of their branches.

Winners of Prizes Nos. 1, 2, 3 or 4 are required to hand their tickets to any one of the above-named banks or their branches for transmission to this Office for verification.

Winners of Approximation Prizes are also required to follow the same procedure.

Winners of Prizes Nos. 5, 6, 7 or 8 will be paid in cash upon presentation of their tickets.

Tickets winning Prize No. 7 are not entitled to Prize No. 8.

Prizes unclaimed afeer 31st May, 1936 will be forfeited.

Shanghai, 7th December, 1935.

NEXT DRAWING: JAN. 10, 1936

TICKETS

Obtainable from Banks, Stores and all places displaying the BLUE POSTER, or from the

NATIONAL STATE LOTTERY ADMINISTRATION

183-189, Avenue Edward VII,
Shanghai.

S. Y. H. CHEN,
Director-General.

(Every mail order purchaser is sent a Prize List by post)

75-042

In the United States Court for China

MARY ZAVELITCH, Plaintiff, vs. FREDERICK ZAVELITCH Defendant.	Cause No 3997 Civil No. 1898 ORDER Filed at Shanghai, China December 7th, 1935 William T. Collins, Clerk. L. T. Kenake, Asst. clerk.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by her attorneys, has this 6th day of December, 1935, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 7th day of December, 1935, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 6th day of December, 1935, the plaintiff herein filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant does not now reside in China nor has he resided therein since December, 1932, and that defendant's last known address was 652 East 83rd Street, Los Angeles, California.

NOW, THEREFORE. it is this 7th day of December, 1935, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *China Weekly Review*, Shanghai, China—a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occuring after the 28th day of December, 1935, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

BY THE COURT:

Dated at Shanghai, China,
this 7th day of December, 1935.

MILTON J. HELMICK,
Judge.

A.B.C. PRESS, SHANGHAI
Printing
in all its Branches

Your work should bear our imprint

The National City Bank of New York, Rates of Exchange

Shanghai, December 11, 1935

Demand selling rate on America:	U.S.$1.00=Sh. $ 3.39
Demand buying rate on America:	U.S.$1.00=Sh. $ 3.34
Demand selling rate on London:	£1.0.0=Sh. $16.73
Demand buying rate on London:	£1.0.0=Sh. $16.48

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

December 11, 1935
Stock Exchange – Business Done:-
Total Volume: 2,340,000 Shares

1934-35 High	1934-35 Low	Div. $ per sh.	STOCKS	Last Sale Dec. 9	Last Sale Dec. 10
11½	4¼	—	Adams Express	11⅜	11
149	110	4.00	American Can	137½	135¼
29⅞	20¼	0.40	Amer. Cyanamid "B"	29⅝	29⅞
9¼	2	—	American & For. Power	7¼	6¾
42	14	—	American & Foreign Pwr. $7 pfd.	28¼	27
22½	10½	—	American Radiator & S.S.	22½	22⅝
159¾	98⅜	9.00	American Tel. & Tel.	159	158½
107	74¾	5.00	American Tobacco "B"	99¼	98½
21⅝	7⅛	—	American Waterworks	21⅜	20¼
30	8	—	Anaconda Copper	30	28¼
58¾	35¾	2.00	Atchison, T. & S. Fe	58¼	57
44½	15	—	Auburn	40	38¾
18	7¼	—	Baltimore & Ohio	17⅜	17⅛
51¼	21⅝	—	Bethlehem Steel	48½	47¾
16⅝	6¾	—	Boeing Airplane Co.,	14	13⅞
18⅝	8⅝	—	Canadian Pacific Railway	11¾	11⅜
110½	45¾	—	Case, J. I.	100¾	99¼
60	26½	1.00	Caterpillar Tr.	57⅜	56
40⅛	20¼	1.40	Chase National Bank	40⅛	40⅝
60¾	36	3.00	Chesapeake Corp.	59	59¼
53¼	37½	2.80	Chesapeake & Ohio	51⅝	51⅝
89	31	1.00	Chrysler	84⅝	84¾
15⅝	3¾	0.20	Columbia Gas & Electric	14	13½
23⅞	16½	0.60	Coml. Solvents	20⅝	20⅜
3½	0¾	—	Commonwealth & Southern (ord.)	2¾	2⅝
34¼	15⅞	1.00	Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	33	32¼
10⅝	6¼	0.25	Consolidated Oil	10⅝	10⅜
29⅞	15⅛	62½	Continental Oil	29¾	30⅛
78⅝	60	3.00	Corn Products	70	69
38¼	17½	0.75	Douglas Aircraft	87½	86¾
145½	86⅝	3.60	Du Pont de Nemours	139	138¼
20⅝	3¼	—	Electric Bond & Share	15½	16
40⅝	20½	0.80	General Electric	37⅞	36⅞
37½	30	1.80	General Foods	32¾	32½
58⅞	26⅝	2.00	General Motors	56⅛	55⅛
39⅛	15⅝	1.00	General Railway Signal	39¾	39⅝
21½	14⅜	1.20	Gold Dust	19⅜	19⅜
26⅞	15¾	—	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	21⅜	21⅝
64	44	1.00	Humble Oil	60	58⅞
47	22¼	1.00	International Nickel	46¾	44¼
14	5⅝	—	International Tel. & Tel	13⅝	13¼
98½	33½	2.00	Johns Manville	91⅛	91
30¼	13¾	0.80	Kennecott	30¼	28½
54½	31¼	2.00	Loew's Inc.	54½	54⅛
26½	18⅛	1.20	Lorillard	25¼	25
94⅝	55	1.00	Monsanto Chemical	88⅝	88½
40¼	21¾	—	Montgomery Ward	40¼	40⅛
38⅝	18½	1.00	National City Bank	38⅝	39¼
20¼	12¾	1.20	National Dairy Prods.	20⅛	20⅛
34	23¼	2.00	National Distillers	31	30⅝
14⅝	4⅞	0.60	National Power & Lt.	10¼	10
29⅜	12¼	—	New York Central	29⅜	28¾
27⅝	9	1.00	North American	26⅛	26⅞
30¾	13⅛	1.50	Pacific Gas & Electric	30¾	30¼
55⅞	19	2.40	Pacific Lighting	52¼	51
7⅜	3½	—	Packard Motors	7⅜	7¼
84¾	57¼	2.00	Penney, J.C.	83¾	83
31⅜	17¼	0.50	Pennsylvania Railroad	32¼	31⅝
37¼	13¾	1.00	Phillips Petroleum	37⅛	36¾
46¼	20⅜	2.40	Public Serv. of N.J.	44⅞	44½
12⅛	4	—	Radio Corporation	11⅞	11½
58¼	43⅛	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	56½	56
55⅞	22	—	Schenley	53½	51⅞
68⅛	31	2.00	Sears Roebuck	67	66⅝
15¾	10⅝	0.30	Socony-Vacuum	14¼	14
27	10⅝	1.50	Southern California Edison	24⅞	24⅞
25⅜	12¾	—	Southern Pacific	24¾	23¾
19⅛	12¼	0.80	Standard Brands	14⅝	15
9¼	1½	—	Standard Gas & Electric	6	5½
50½	35¾	1.00	Standard Oil Co. of N. J.	49	49
67⅞	58¾	3.80	Sterling Products	64	64
36¾	28¼	2.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	31⅝	31⅛
13⅜	4⅞	0.30	Transamerica	13	12⅞
74⅞	44	1.60	Union Carbide & Carbon	71⅜	70
111½	82¼	6.00	Union Pacific	110⅞	109¼
23⅝	9⅞	—	United Aircraft (New)	23⅜	23
12⅞	4⅛	—	United Airline Trans.	12⅝	12
7⅝	1½	—	United Corporation	7	6¾
18¼	9¼	1.00	United Gas Improvement	17½	17⅛
72½	51	2.00	Universal Leaf	71	70
49½	35⅛	2.00	U.S. Indus. Alcohol	47⅜	47
17¼	9½	—	U. S. Rubber	15⅛	15⅛
50½	27¼	—	U. S. Steel	48⅛	46⅝
21⅜	11¾	—	Vanadium	19⅝	19¼
10¼	2½	—	Warner Bros. Pictures	10¼	10
98¼	32⅝	0.50	Westinghouse Electric	92½	90½

Call Money: 0¾ %

SWAN, CULBERTSON & FRITZ

Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Investment Securities—Local & Foreign

Safe Deposit Facilities

New York stock quotations received daily

Sassoon House Telephones 11200 (4 lines)

PRACTICALLY EVERY NEWS-DEALER HANDLES "THE REVIEW"

Check the list and buy your copy from the one nearest your home or office. If the dealer is "sold-out" telephone 14741 and a copy will be sent you immediately.

CENTRAL DISTRICT

The Bund Newsstand
front of the Shanghai Club

Koo Cheng Kee Newsstand
corner of Foochow Road & The Bund

Metropole Hotel
180 Foochow Road

Modern Publications, Ltd.
292 Foochow Road

Chun Chung Book Co.
300 Foochow Road

Shanghai Magazine Co.
324 Foochow Road

The Bund Newsstand
front of Palace Hotel

Palace Hotel Bookstall
23 Nanking Road

Cathay Hotel
Magazine Kiosk
Sassoon House

Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.
66 Nanking Road

Nanking Road Newsstand
corner of Szechuen and Nanking Roads

Chinese American Publishing Co.
160 Nanking Road

Williams Library
149 Szechuen Road

Ziang Yuen Exchange Shop
399 Szechuen Road

China News Co.
447 Szechuen Road

Peking Road Newsstand
corner of Szechuen & Peking Roads

Ting Ziang Co.
Szechuen & Peking Roads

F. Ziang Kee Book Co.
653 Szechuen Road

Shanghai Broadway Co.
32 Broadway

Astor House Bookstall
7 Whangpoo Road

Model Newsstand
North Station

WESTERN DISTRICT

Tibet Road Newsstand
corner of Bubbling Well & Tibet Rds.

Bar Room,
Foreign Y.M.C.A.
150 Bubbling Well Road

Park Hotel Newsstand
Bubbling Well Road

Y. Y. Liu & Co.
8 Carter Road

F. Ziang Kee Book Co.
1123 Bubbling Well Road

Union Bookstore
1124 Bubbling Well Road

Shanghai News Co.
1133 Bubbling Well Road

Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.
1186 Bubbling Well Road

Asia News Co.
1593 Bubbling Well Road

Chen Yuan Kang
59 Kiaochow Road

Yung Chong Exchange Shop
325 Hart Road

William's Bookstore Branch
365 Yu Yuen Road

Wu Si Book Co.
33 Avenue Haig

William's Bookstore
F226 Avenue Haig

Soo Sin Bookstore
1670 Avenue Haig
adjacent to Chiao Tung University

FRENCH CONCESSION

Rue du Consulat Newsstand
corner of Rue Petit

Yung Yu & Co.
corner of Avenue Dubail & Rue Lafayette

Joffre Book Co.
523 Avenue Joffre

Ming Chong Bookstore
741 Avenue Joffre

Tong Yung Kee Newsstand
759 Avenue Joffre

Ming Chong Bookstore, Branch
971 Avenue Joffre

CHINESE CITY

Ta Sin Bookstore
402 Station Road
South Station

Tong Sin Book Co.
West Gate, Nantao

Han Ling Book Co.
front of Fuh Tan University
Kiangwan

Chung Shan Bookstore
Great China University
Chung Shan Road

Tung Hwa Bookstore
Kwang Hwa University
Great Western Road

At a conference of newspaper executives in the United States attention was called to the rapid growth and influence of "journals of opinion" which provide a weekly summary of news with constructive editorial criticism and analysis. The same situation prevails in China—note the rapid growth and influence of this type of journal—of which *The Review* was pioneer and still is the acknowledged leader. Order a copy this week from your nearest news-dealer and see for yourself!

The China Weekly Review

ESTABLISHED 1917

160 AVENUE EDWARD VII—TEL. 14741

SHANGHAI.

中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China

密勒氏評論報

The China Weekly REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China.

Volume 75 | Shanghai, China, Saturday, December 14, 1935 | Number 2

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 160 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher; GEO. W. MISSEMER Asst. Editor; TRYPHON V. PU, Advertising Dept.; F. K. CHAO, Business Dept.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TWELVE DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES EIGHT DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCES FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs

The Weather in China 37
"Ta Kung Pao" Censorship Case and Sung Cheh-yuan's Attitude on Independence 38
Ho Lung Loots Western Hunan—Missionaries Flee 41
Britain's Pressing Problems in the Mediterranean and in the Far East 42
Japanese Police Turn Deaf Ear to Wails of Would-Be Silver Smugglers 44

Special Articles

Nanking to Create Hopei-Chahar Political Council; Sweeping Changes in Government Impending... 47
Dr. Hu Shih Sends Appeal to Japanese People—Sympathetic Reply from Japanese Scholar 52
Why Japan Wants North China—and Why China Should Not Give It Up.....By C. Y. W. Meng 56
How Japanese Create "News" and Distort Facts in North China 58
General Ho Ying-chin's Mission...By T. S. Young 64

CONTENTS OF PREVIOUS ISSUES OF THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW MAY BE FOUND IN THE "INTERNATIONAL INDEX TO PERIODICALS." COPIES OF WHICH ARE ON FILE IN MOST STANDARD LIBRARIES.

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA OR ABROAD SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 160 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE 14741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

THE WEATHER IN CHINA

ONE of the questions frequently asked of Americans when they return to their homeland is, "What is the weather like over there?" Seeing that China is about the same size as the United States, and has just as many varieties of weather, the question is somewhat foolish—but nevertheless worth answering. So far as Shanghai is concerned a fair description would be that the weather is a bit devilish all the time. But as against that it entirely escapes all the major calamities which freaks of the weather cause in many parts of the world. Shanghai never has an earthquake that causes any damage. One reason is that there are no rocks near the surface to be shaken. Shanghai rests serenely on a foundation of mud brought down by the Yangtsze in ages past. The typhoons (they call them tornadoes in Kansas) here are mild; the floods are merely high tides. The word in Chinese is "tai-foong," meaning literally big wind. Damage by lightning is exceedingly rare. Winter or summer Shanghai is nearly always damp, although there is lots of sunshine. The relative humidity is great. The temperature during two months of summer regularly reaches above 90, but despite this fact there are not as many casualties from heat here as in New York for example, owing to the fact that the people are acclimatized and also because they wear suitable clothing, frequently white. During two months in winter the temperature frequently falls below freezing, but the ice here is never strong enough to bear skaters. Skating is a joy unknown to Shanghailanders. Shanghai lies flat as a pancake, situated about midway north and south, so, generally speaking, places south of here have a higher annual mean temperature, and north of here a lower mean temperature. North China is on the whole very much drier than this neighborhood—also, strange though it may seem, the temperature frequently reaches much higher points there in summer than here in Shanghai. At the moment Shanghai is experiencing an early cold snap. The fact that the temperature dropped a bit below the freezing point here and in the Capital, and that Hangchow had a slight fall of snow, were all matters considered of

sufficient importance to be recorded in the news telegrams. At Tientsin this week the temperature dropped to three above zero Fahr.—a low record for 27 years. Heavy snowfalls are reported from Sian and Kalgan. At Harbin, Russian-founded city, but an integral part of China until the Japanese adventure, the temperature sometimes drops in winter to forty, even fifty, degrees below zero Fahrenheit. In the south China at the same time bananas and oranges are growing nicely. Such is the weather in China, but, as Mark Twain said, nobody ever does anything about it.

"Ta Kung Pao" Censorship Case and Sung Cheh-yuan's Attitude on Independence

THE *Ta Kung Pao*, leading Chinese paper in Tientsin, printed an editorial in its issue of December 3 which caused such a stir among the Chinese and Japanese military authorities in the North that the Tientsin Censorship Bureau ordered the paper fined and its circulation banned from the mails. Since the action of the Tientsin censor was in such glaring contrast to prevailing sentiment against censorship now in evidence among members of the Kuomintang Central Executive and Central Supervisory committees, the Nanking Ministry of Communications ordered the ban on the *Ta Kung Pao* lifted. As a result of this order Chang Huang, chief of the Tientsin Censorship Bureau, resigned and to date no successor has been appointed. According to the official *Central Press*, the previous chief of the censorship bureau at Tientsin, Chwang Yu-ke, also was compelled to resign, but in his case the cause was direct interference by the Japanese military. All the reports referring to the ban on the *Ta Kung Pao*, leading Chinese paper in Tientsin, agreed that the Tientsin censorship bureau had acted *"because of the opposition of both the Chinese and Japanese authorities."*

This makes it interesting to inquire into the editorial attitude of the *Ta Kung Pao* which was responsible for the censorship ban. Thanks to the enterprise if the local *China Times*, a translation of the editorial in the Tientsin paper which aroused the ire of the Chinese and Japanese military authorities is now available. It stated that the centers of present political difficulties in North China are in Tientsin and Peiping and since Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan is garrison commander of these two areas, all developments depended upon him. Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan, former subordinate of the erstwhile Christian General, Feng Yu-hsiang, was, up to June of this year, commander of the 29th army and controller of Chahar. Some explanation is necessary however, to show how he happened to have his army transferred from Chahar to the Peiping-Tientsin district as the editorial in the *Ta Kung Pao* merely mentioned the facts of his transfer without giving the background. But when the Japanese army moved into North China last summer and presented its demands to the Chinese authorities, one of the demands called for the removal of Gen. Sung and his troops from Chahar. Since Gen. Sung had fought the Japanese and caused them heavy losses in the vicinity of the Great Wall early in 1933, the Japanese army, but particularly the Kwantung branch of the army, had it in for him. Furthermore, Gen. Sung was blocking Japan's moves westward from Jehol toward Inner-Mongolia. The Japanese had established a "military mission," another name for the spy and intrigue branch of the Kwantung army controlled by Gen. Kenji Doihara, at Kalgan where Gen. Sung's headquarters were located. In addition the Japanese were demanding the right to establish further branches at various points in Chahar and Inner-Mongolia and furthermore wanted to develop an aviation field at Kalgan, in addition to one they had already established at Dolonor to the northeast of Kalgan on the Jehol-Chahar border. Gen. Sung announcedly was opposed to all this and he told a foreign correspondent in Kalgan last summer that he intended to fight the Japanese—"provided Nanking didn't order him to withdraw from Chahar as a result of Japanese pressure." Less than 24 hours after making that statement to the foreign correspondent, Gen. Sung pulled out of Kalgan, claiming he had received orders to this effect from Wang Ching-wei, chairman of the Executive Yuan at Nanking. Gen. Sung went directly to a foreign concession at Tientsin and left his troops in Chahar under the command of a subordinate. In the meantime the Japanese had compelled Gen. Yu Hsueh-chung, chairman of Hopei Province and garrison commander at Tientsin, to withdraw his troops from Hopei province, the order for this evacuation also coming from Nanking as a result of Japanese pressure. Gen. Yu Hsueh-chung, a subordinate of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, former controller of Manchuria, claimed that he also had intended resisting the Japanese but was prevented from doing so by orders from the National Government. At any rate he not only withdrew his army but did it so quickly and effectively that Tientsin was left without protection. Nanking troops stationed at Peiping under the command of Generals Huang and Kwan Lin-tseng followed a similar procedure; that is, they pulled out overnight leaving the former capital without garrison troops. As the Japanese had expected Gen. Yu to follow the usual procedure of secret negotiation and compromise, they were infuriated at his sudden withdrawal, so they then opened negotiation with Gen. Sung with the result that he withdrew most of his troops from Chahar to the Peiping-Tientsin district and in time became garrison commander of the two cities. The editorial in the *Ta Kung Pao* in explaining the foregoing military and diplomatic moves said: "It is therefore apparent that the 29th (Gen.

Sung's) army remains in Hopei at the present time as a result of individual negotiations between the army commanders and the Japanese military authorities."

Thus does one observe Japanese politico-military intrigue in China's domestic affairs, a potent source of unrest and demoralization of Chinese administrations. But to get back to the editorial in he *Ta Kung Pao* it was explained that the situation in North China became very tense in June when the Japanese compelled Nanking to abolish the offices of the Kuomintang political party and withdraw all Central Government troops from that area. And while the public was not aware of the Japanese intrigue in the background there was general approval of Gen. Sung's action in taking over command of the Peiping-Tientsin district; likewise there was appreciation of the difficulties of his position with respect to the Japanese. The editorial continued to the following effect,

"In recent weeks Gen. Sung probably was the only Chinese leader who was conscious of his responsibilities; his difficulties have been such that outsiders could not comprehend them. But we must point out two principles which Gen. Sung must keep in mind in his future activities. The problems which China now faces are of most serious character and it appears that the country has no definite plan for meeting these problems. Under these circumstances one cannot complain of the lack of a concrete plan by Gen. Sung and his associates in trying to solve the problems of North China. But while we have no good plan for solving the present crisis, we must also admit that it is impossible to solve the situation without a plan. But no matter what plan is decided upon, we should see that no measures are adopted that would lead to the destruction of our national territorial integrity. Even temporary peace should not be obtained under these conditions.

"It North China should separate itself from the Central Government, externally, it would become a piece of territory without sovereignty and without organization of government. Internally, the authorities would be held responsible by all of our people for their action in separating the Northern provinces from China. These authorities also would be charged with the responsibility for bringing about a disastrous effect on the political as well as economic status of the country. This would be the result regardless whether the diplomatic measures decided upon were taken in the name of 'cooperation,' 'rapprochement,' or 'friendly development.' If it should be absolutely necessary to separate part of the country from China in order to reach an understanding with a 'certain country' let us put an immediate stop to such negotiations.

"If the points enumerated in the foregoing cannot be carried out—this is our second principle and the absolute limit to which we can go—hence we hope the authorities will keep it in mind. If it is impossible to do anything except to separate the Northern provinces from the Central Government, then Gen. Sung you should take this action in your own name and please do not say that it is the 'public opinion of the people of the five Northern provinces.' The late Marshal Chang Tso-ling frequently declared his independence in Manchuria, but he always took full responsibility for his activities and never once attempted to shift the responsibility to the people of Manchuria. The present situation in North China is an internal dispute at a time of foreign aggression. Although China is facing a serious crisis, we do not believe that the Chinese people in the North want separation. If Gen. Sung believes that he can solve the present problem by separating from the Central Government, let him do it on his own initiative, but please do not say that it was done because the people wanted it!

"In fairness to all parties concerned, Gen. Sung should make it clear to the world that he must adhere to the Central Government, maintain the unification of the country and ask the 'other party' not to take extreme measures. At the same time, Gen. Sung should inform the Central Government of the present crisis and submit a plan for its solution. If Gen. Sung's plan can solve the problem, it would be fortunate for the entire country. But if not, Gen. Sung would be guilty of bringing about the division of the country."

⁂

Since the publication of this editorial aroused the animosities of *both* the Chinese and Japanese military authorities in the North, the incident provided a significant introduction for later developments culminating in the creation of the so-called "North China Autonomous Council." But our interest for the present is concerned primarily with the censorship situation in its relationship to Japanese aggression, a matter which has previously received considerable attention in these columns. On Nov. 28 the *Central China Daily News* at Nanking astonished officialdom by publishing an editorial attacking the censorship. The paper declared that the lack of public interest in state affairs, despite recent developments in North China, had been due to the action of the authorities in witholding from publication all news of important diplomatic developments. "Such an irrational system of censorship is completely demoralizing and the Chinese are likely to become a nation of deaf and dumb people . . . . How can a deaf and dumb nation organize a state and exist on this earth?" Continuing the Nanking paper urged the adoption of some simple regulations governing news which might be printed and what should not be printed, but declared that in general all news concerning diplomatic developments, intrigues against the state, personalities involved in foreign comment, trustworthy reports carried by foreign agencies and reports dealing with the patriotic actions of the people should be freely printed. Finally, the paper declared that previously when the newspapers had been permitted to publish the news

THE CUCKOO IN THE NEST

—*Glasgow Record*

without restrictions it had resulted in a healthier state of public opinion. But since the inauguration of the censorship, following the Japanese seizure of the Manchurian provinces, the situation had become so serious that both leaders in official as well as civilian life had recently been complaining at the lack of initiative and interest on the part of the people in developments vitally affecting the life of the nation.

As the banning of the *Ta Kung Pao* occurred only a few days after the publication of the editorial in the leading Nanking newspaper criticising the censorship, it had the effect of bringing the whole matter of the censorship to the attention of the Kuomintang delegates who were attending the convention in Nanking. But the matter had received earlier attention at the meeting of the Kuomintang Congress when a resolution was adopted instructing the Fifth Central Executive Committee to investigate a proposal for the complete removal of press censorship and restoration of freedom of the press and also to consider methods of improving publicity. It was also recommended that measures previously adopted restricting newspaper enterprises and restrictions on the qualifications of journalists and the fixation of capital for newspapers and news agencies should likewise be revised. On Dec. 6 a proposal was submitted by 52 members of the Central Executive and Central Supervisory committees urging immediate liberation of the press. This proposal was immediately adopted and as a result the Ministry of Communications was ordered to lift the postal ban on the *Ta Kung Pao*. In addition the Executive Yuan was instructed to devise ways and means for restoring the freedom of the press.

Aside from its disastrous effect on public opinion, the newspapers in China were the worst sufferers from the censorship. Originally invoked, following the Japanese seizure of the Manchurian provinces, in order to prevent the Chinese newspapers from providing the Japanese with provocation for further aggression, the situation became so serious that the Chinese newspapers often were not permitted to publish the most innocuous news, while the foreign language newspapers in the port cities, not being subject to the censorship, were free to publish the news at will. The net result of this situation, according to the *Ta Wan Pao*, was the creation of a group of Chinese people refusing to read Chinese-language newspapers; a group of people placing great confidence in foreign-language or foreign-owned Chinese-language journals. The censorship policy is a most ignorant step on the part of the Government, and one which has wrought the most unfavorable results. The people today are being kept in the dark while the national spirit is decreasing, and the national crisis, growing out of foreign aggression, is gaining momentum.

As a result of the publication of several articles in *The Review* referring to the detrimental effect of the censorship on the Chinese press and public opinion throughout the country with respect to Japanese aggression, the editor has received numerous letters from readers dealing with the censorship situation. Space is not available for all of the letters, hence we present two of them only, one being from a resident of Shanghai and the other from Nanking:

⁂

Japanese Publish Chinese Papers

Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:—

I have read with great interest your recent articles on Chinese censorship and Japanese pressure on Chinese papers. There is one aspect I believe may be of interest which has not been brought out. I refer to censorship of Chinese news by Chinese pressure without any Japanese inspiration whatsoever.

Chinese papers today, as you are aware, have become extremely conservative, especially when discussing even local Chinese politics. Hence they have become stilted, from the mere run of news reporting to editorial comment, and the average intlligent Chinese reader of Chinese papers, who has no access to foreign papers, no longer takes serious interest in events or expressions of opinion as reported in the Chinese press.

But a new factor has entered, and that is the publication of Chinese newspapers by Japanese. Free from Chinese censorship of any nature, they can publish and distort Chinese political news to their hearts' content. As a result, their papers are more "alive" and readable than the stodgy Chinese papers. Their news services are more speedy than Chinese services, and they will report that Chiang Kai-shek is in Kuling or in Fenghwa and similar harmless news even days before Chinese papers will make mention of them.

True, the Japanese-owned and controlled Chinese papers are written entirely from the Japanese viewpoint and needless to say the "news" often consists of lies. But a discriminating Chinese reader can pick through the lines and find solid facts. And there may be found, in these papers, a certain amount of factual material of genuine interest.

Even the reader who is less educated wants to know if Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has gone to Kuling, that there is a conference being held there, or similar events. These facts are news.

Hence, the Japanese-owned Chinese press presents a serious challenge to Chinese papers. The effect has already been shown in Shanghai where the circulation of these papers has grown steadily. And their support often comes from anti-Japanese and Chinese patriots whose simple desire is to get a better idea of what is actually happening in their own land. That they must go to Japanese papers is a sad commentary on the state of affairs here.

The remedy is obvious. As your journal states, censorship, and especially Chinese censorship, must be eliminated. Chinese papers will then become alive, constructive, and of genuine value. If the censorship is not lifted, they are doomed to stagnation, they are of no use to anybody. In these days of crisis especially it is essential that Chinese know the truth about what is happening in their own land. They should be told this by their own press, and not through Japanese mouth-pieces.

PAUL CHEN.

Shanghai, Dec. 1, 1935.

⁂

When the 21 Demands Were Presented

Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:—

The reason that a country can maintain itself on earth is due to its possession of independence and an ardent national morale. Those who hold the reins of government should know how to utilize these qualities to advantage. If we compare China today to China in the past, what will we find in connection

with the people's morale? When Japan forced the 21 Demands on us, the whole nation was able to cry out loudly in indignation. What about the Hopei Province question and the terms concerning the five Northern Provinces at present? Has there been any comments in the press? Has there been any movement on the part of the people? It may be said that the demoralization of the nation and the ebbing away of the people's morale have reached the zero degree. Is it possible under such circumstances that China will be free from peril? If we study into the cause, who is actually responsible for such a state of being? In the past, during the Versailles Conference the whole country rose and cried unanimously with regard to the Shantung question, resulting in the restitution of the robbed territory. Has there been any movements in recent years? The people are still the same people, but for some unexplained reasons, they seem to be quite different from themselves in the past.

Having the name of an independent country, the State should have its way in maintaining self-respect. Had the suppression of public opinion been a spontaneous policy of the government, there might be some ground of justification. But it is really done in response to the suggestion of our aggressor to keep the people's voice faltering like that of a frozen cicada. The imprisonment of Editor Tu of the *New Life Magazine*, is a disgrace to the nation in its history of milleniums. I do not know how we could ever give the world a satisfactory statement in connection with this.

The present government is a one-party rule and in consequence it may suppress all publicity that may be detrimental to the party. This is excusable as a policy of all one-party governments. But foreign aggression and demands are neither a part of the party policy nor an affair of the party alone. It is, therefore, appropriate anl necessary to publicize the facts of foreign aggression in order to solicit the help of the people as a whole so that in case of a disastrous failure in diplomacy, the responsibility does not fall on the party alone. It is not so at present. The people are kept in the dark as to the disgrace and encroachment upon sovereign rights as a result of foreign pressure. The people, knowing nothing about it, place the blame on the alleged corruption of party government. At the same time the aggressor utilizes the party as an organized instrument for suppression of the people, and finally demands the abrogation of *tangpu*. Oppressing it, utilizing it, and then putting it to an end. When it meets the aggressor's pleasure, it lives; when it displeases him, it dies. What a tragedy!

LONG TIME READER.

Nanking, Nov. 20, 1935.

Ho Lung Loots Western Hunan —Missionaries Flee

(BY THE REVIEW'S HANKOW CORRESPONDENT)

WITH the sudden advent of Ho Lung and his Red hordes in western Hunan, the wealthy Chinese are fleeing to the provincial capital, missionary families are being evacuated to Changsha, and the Reds take complete charge of serveral cities, while the provincial troops seek in vain to catch the bird they thought they had eating out of their had, or at least had within reaching distance.

Reds In Three Columns Marching Toward Kweichow

Those who have first hand information concerning the movements of the Reds under Hsiao Keh and Ho Lung say that they believe the Red Army in Hunan has been organized into three units for their trek to Kweichow and Szechwan as a possible destination. The idea seems to be to make use of the splendid opportunity, now that they have outmaneuvered the Hunanese and National troops, and to loot as large an area as possible. All the more since the territory through which they are now passing has been denuded of troops, most parts of Hunan having sent their extra men to surround Ho Lung and Hsiao Keh in northwestern Hunan. The rapid movements of the Red army and their mobility reveal their superiority in this regard to the forces sent against them. With this asset the Reds easily made a get-away.

Hunanese Troops Let the Foxes out of the Trap

National troops from the north having alomst completely surrounded Ho Lung and Hsiao Keh; the Hunanese troops of the 19th Division were given the short line between Ch'ikou and Tayung as their responsibility. It was in this area that Ho Lung broke through. The combined Red forces are estimated between 30,000 and 40,000. The Hunanese general claimed that he was badly outnumbered and so could not fight the Reds. But his critics retort, why did he not ask for reinforcements early enough to stem the Reds. Surely with 100,000 troops to draw from the Reds should have been held within the cordon. There may have been some jealousy on the part of the Hunanese soldiers, or it may have been pride. At any rate they could not hold the fort alone and they did not call on the other troops until it was too late. Now Ho Lung has been thumbing his nose at them for over two weeks and seems to be well at home in western Hunan.

Catholic Father Beckes Has Narrow Escape from Reds

On Sunday evening, Nov. 24, Father Beckes of the Passionist Order, residing at Kuan Tsang, a little town on the Yuan river midway between Changteh and Shenchow, was rudely awakened to the fact that the Reds were about to enter his town. Not having telephone or telegraph office in Kuan Tsang, he had not heard of the movements of Hsiao Keh and his men. Snatching some clothing he fled to the hills in the dead of night,and learned from friends that the Reds were in possession of his house soon afterward. The Father stayed several days with a Christian family up in the hills while the Reds looted his home and carried away everything of value to them, and burned much of what was left. Later the Reds moved on and Father Beckes visited the shambles left of what was his home, before proceeding so Hankow, via Changteh and Changsha.

Grave Concern for the Missionaries in Shekow and Chenki

The Reds moved south and west from Tayung, Ho Lung crossing the river not far below Shechow, while Hsiao Keh took a more easterly route. The latest reports to reach Hankow tell of missionaries in Hsinhwa having fled to Changsha and that the Reds were occupying the buildings of the Norwegian Missionary Society, and burning the furniture for fuel and otherwise behaving themselves true to communist standards. The missionaries and their families are now in Changsha, having escaped in time.

Reds Reported to be Occupying Four Cities in Hunan

The most reliable news indicates that the Reds have now control, more or less complete, of Anhwa, Supu, Chenki, and Hsinhwa. They will remain until they deem it wisest to move on. Indications would seem to lead toward a Red trek to Kweichow, following more or less the route of Chu and Mao.

No Anti-Japanese Demonstrations in Hankow

As regards the Sino-Japanese relations in Hankow, they seem to cause not a ripple. The newspapers seem to be very reticent of late. No editorials have been devoted to this subject for over two weeks. There is silence, but underneath there is brewing a deep-going hatred toward Japan. It is whispered in your ear by your closest Chinese friends.

Ominous Troops Movements from Hankow Northward

Trainloads of troops are being sent northward from Hankow daily. Troops are coming down river from Kweichow and Szechwan and hurriedly provisioned for their northward trek. on the Peiping-Hankow railroad. Hupeh troops are also being called in from the northwestern part of the province, near Siangyang and Fancheng. When asked whether there is going to be any action up north the soldiers answer quite characteristically: "We don't know", and one is reminded on the line: "Theirs not to ask the reason why, theirs but to do and die."

Lunghai Railway May Be the Twelfth Line of Defense

Preparations for a possible encounter with the Japanese seems to be going on, although veiled in silence and avoiding the spectacular. Troop movements have been going on steadily and large concentration of soldiers in Southern Honan and near Chengchow seem to be pointing in this general direction. It remains to be seen what action Nanking takes. Perhaps she will find it pays at present to make peace with your enemy before fighting. Making peace, however, will not always guarantee peace. Nor will it always be an honorable peace.

Hankow City Helping the Poor

City funds in the amount of $2000 will be used as a revolving fund to provide the most necessary funds for destitute street vendors, and family fathers. Loans will be limited to $10 per family. This is part of a more ambitious scheme to relieve the poor and needy during the severe cold winter. A new system of loans to street pedlars and small merchants is being discussed by the City officials and several leading bankers.

20,000 Mill Workers Still Without Employment

Following the closing of several large spinning mills in the Wuhan cities, more than 20,000 mill hands have been thrown out of work. Having no surplus laid by, the mill workers are now pleading with the provincial authorities to open the mills soon. No answer has as yet been given by the provincial officials.

Hankow, Dec. 9, 1935.

75-049

Britain's Pressing Problems in the Mediterranean and in the Far East

JOHN Bull has a number of pressing problems on his hands at the moment. Probably never in the history of the British Empire have there been so many vital matters awaiting solution as on the eve of the year 1936. The news from Egypt has an ominous sound. One can almost imagine that one is reading the old files describing events in Shanghai ten years ago when the now historic May 30 incident occurred. In Cairo students are demonstrating, mobs are rioting under student instigation, police stations are being attacked, the police are shooting and killing—and the object of their resentment is the British Administration, just as was the case in Shanghai a decade ago. Undoubtedly the Egyptians have grievances just as the Chinese had ten years ago. But there is plenty of evidence to show that the Egyptians are being incited by Mussolini's fellow countryman, of whom there are considerably more resident in Egypt than there are Britons (not including the troops). The Egyptian problem in itself would not be so important. It is its relation to the other problems that makes it so important. For one thing Britain realizes that its naval base in Malta is rather too close to Italy to be comfortable in case a war breaks out. In fact it is much too close even in times of peace, as the Maltese population is almost to a man anti-British and pro-Italian. It is for that reason that the British fleet has been concentrated in Alexandria, which it is not to be forgotten is not British territory any more than is the Suez Canal close by. Egypt is supposed to be independent, but the British have so far been able practically to dictate the general policies of said country. Britain's assumption of authority in the Suez Canal is only partly based on the fact that the British Government is the principal, but by no means the majority, shareholder. Baldly stated, the reason why Britain controls the Suez Canal is because she possesses the strongest fleet. But if Italian airplanes should make things too hot for the British fleet in Malta and the Egyptians should make it too hot for the fleet in Alexandria, that formidable fleet, by virtue of which Britain is master of the Suez Canal, and thereby the master of India, might find it very difficult in the last analysis to keep its decks above water anywhere in the Mediterranean.

The really vital problem before Britain at the moment is somehow or other to placate Il Duce, who, it is more and more becoming apparent, is after the hide of the British Lion—the campaign in Abyssinia merely being incidental. Mussolini is fond of quoting from Roman history. He lets out a hint once in a while that it is not impossible that some time in the future the British Isles may once again be a dependency of Rome. He doesn't mean that, probably, exactly, but it gives a hint as to the way his mind works. Whatever the rest of the world may think of Mussolini there is no doubt that for the moment he has the Italian people solidly with him. The Senate in Rome, meeting Dec. 9 for the first time after the summer recess, declared its unshakeable confidence in Mussolini. Il Duce briefly replied with an assurance that Italy's interests in Africa and Europe would be strenuously defended. The Italians have so far not shown the least indication of turning back from their campaign in Abyssinia any more than the Japanese have in their campaign in Manchuria and North China. The attitude in both instances has been one of defiance, not unmixed with contempt.

The present indications are that Britain must chose between two difficult alternatives—either to abandon the Far East entirely or to make compromises with Italy in Europe (and Japan in the East) so as to hold a modicum of power in both areas. With the object of placating Italy, Britain has made several gestures, the latest of which was the result of conversations in Paris Dec. 8 between M. Laval and Sir Samuel Hoare. There is no indication so far that the proposals put forth would be satisfactory either to Italy or to Abyssinia, but they are important in that Britain has made a tentative offer to cede territory. The plan envisages that the whole of Tigre would be given to Italy with the exception of the holy city of Aksum, while Ogaden and the Danakil country would also be ceded. Moreover, Italy would receive sufficient land for colonization to accommodate 1,500,000 colonists. This is stated to be double the territory to which the British originally agreed. Abyssinia would be offered the port of Assab with a corridor to the sea, but, in the event of Italy refusing to cede that port, the British would still be ready to cede Zeila, in British Somaliland, to Abyssinia.

***

Traders of all nationalities in the Far East, and that includes the Chinese, (but particuularly British) are anxiously hoping that Britain will be able to placate Mussolini and as a result will be able to bring a little more of its weight to bear on political matters in the Far East. The problem that has arisen here is one that no one single Power is able to handle by itself. That may as well be admitted. The latest pronouncement in this sense was that made by Senator Pittman in a speech in Reno, Nevada, Dec. 9, when he said, "No single power in the world today has the power to hold Japan." A statement made in Washington last week by Cordell Hull, U.S. Secretary of State, and by Sir Samuel Hoare, the British Foreign Secretary, regarding the situation in North China constituted, in the opinion of observers at Washington, veiled warnings to Japan to have a care lest it should become the next objective of world peace machinery. Undoubtedly the aggressions by Japan have tended to bring America and Britain closer together than they have been in a

long time. It may be as well admitted, however, that there is a latent feeling in the United States that America does not intend to be drawn into any operations in the Far East in case she would have to "hold the bag" in the end as she did in the case of the World War. The fact is not lost sight of either that following the Mukden Incident of September 18, 1931, the proposals regarding the situation which had been created by Japan in Manchuria, made by the then Secretary of State Stimson were not very enthusatistically received either in Geneva or in London. Had the American proposals received more cordial consideration at that time, it is quite probable that the Japanese adventure would have been reduced to much smaller proportions than those which it has in the meantime assumed.

***

The Naval Conference which began in London December 9 was called by Great Britain. Had Britain foreseen that the Italian-Ethiopian embroglio would reach the proportions that it in the meantime has it is quite probable that she would have delayed the invitation. At any rate everybody seems agreed that the Conference will end in failure. For one thing the Japanese continue to insist that there shall be a common upper limit of tonnage, which means parity. To this the United States principally, and Britain also, turn a deaf ear. America insists on a continuation of the 5-5-3 ratio. The Japanese pessimism is reflected in the Tokyo press. The *Asahi* said that a wide divergence of views has been shown by the participants in the negotiations, the paper expressing the belief that Japan's proposal is formulated on a rational basis, while the plan advanced by the United States "sticks too rigidly" to the principles of old treaties, and does not consider the changing international conditions. The *Asahi* said it was impressed by the practical nature of the British proposal, but expressed fear that it was designed to prevent a possible rupture of the conference because of the Japan-American differences. The *Hochi* said that the horizontal reduction of naval armaments by 20 per cent, as proposed by the United States, is "nothing but a retention of the 5-5-3 naval ratio." The paper added that if the United States persist in such an attitude the "outcome of the conference is clear." The *Kokumin* said that it "cannot expect much" of the conference. It advised the statesmen of the nations involved "to consider the best measures to cope with non-treaty conditions and naval competition, which will follow the rupture of the London naval conference."

Japan Insists on Common Upper Limit

Insistence on the recognition of Japan's demand for equality in armaments and the establishment of an "upper common limit" featured the meeting between the Japanese and British delegates to the disarmament conference, Dec. 7. Admiral Nagano, head of the Japanese delegation, told the British representatives, that unless Great Britain accepted these two principles, Japan would not agree to the British proposals. He has also reportedly made it clear that Japan would not agree to any limitations on the total tonnage of submarines, each nation being permitted to construct them in accordance with its needs.

On the eve of the opening session of the naval disarmament conference, Admiral Mineo Osumi, Navy Minister, issued a a statement reiterating Japan's insistence on the establishment of principles of "non-menace and non-aggression." "When these principles are adopted by all the major naval powers of the world, which at the same time, agree to carry out a drastic reduction in their armaments, permanent international peace and prosperity will be assured," Admiral Osumi declared.

Britain opposes parity with Japan on account of the necessity of defending her world-wide Empire, but would welcome a smaller battleship and a limit of 7,000 tons for cruisers. On the other hand, Britain has only agreed to the present schedule of 50 cruisers temporarily, and will undoubtedly revert to the old estimate of a minimum of 70.

The United States is adamant in opposing the Japanese demand for parity, and wants to preserve the sizes of warships agreed at Washington—a limit of 35,000 tons for battleships and of 10,000 tons for cruisers. She may, however, agree to smaller han 16-inch guns on battleships.

It is understood that the United States also wants an equal number of cruisers as Britain, but would probably agree to the abolition of submarines.

Neither the Americans nor the Japanese are at present empowered to deal with political questions, but nobody will be surprised if Japan's policy in China obtrudes upon the proceedings in view of the warm American feeling in the matter.

On the other hand, France does not relish the idea abolishing submarines, while she has previously resented an Italian demand for parity with her in this type of warcraft, although the recent rapprochement between the two countries may facilitate an agreement.

The Italians possess 83 submarines, mostly of very modern types, and are not inclined to abandon such a cherished weapon. Moreover, the Italians have laid down two 35,000-ton battleships.

What the Japanese Want

The Japanese last week made public the Japanese point of view on the submarine and political agreement issues at the Disarmament Conference as follows :—

1.—Japan's views on the abolition of submarines have undergone no change whatever since the preliminary disarmament conversations in the autumn of last year. In view of the fact that submarines are defensive, the restriction or abolition of such craft is a matter of secondary importance in the attainment of true disarmament. Japan is unaltered in her conviction that the abolition or reduction of offensive craft such as capital ships, aircraft-carriers and A-class cruisers is of prime importance. In her opinion, the abolition of submarines is an issue to be taken up after the abolition or reduction of these offensive vessels has been achieved.

2.—Japan is, of course, interested in any discussion of the question of concluding a non-aggression treaty in the Pacific, from the point of view of establishing perfect tranquility in the Pacific, but is opposed to the idea of a multilateral treaty like the Nine Power Treaty being concluded regarding East Asia, as such a collective security arrangement tends to engender evils rather than improve matters.

The fundamental principle of Japanese naval policy is to obtain security. This declaration was made by an authoritative Japanese source in London Dec. 4.

Japan is in favor of the abolition of submarines if a declaration is made that no more will be built and all the Powers, including Germany and Russia who are not attending the conference give similar pledges.

The Objectives of the Six Powers at the London Naval Conference

The six nations and the the problems they bring to the conference-table are summarized by the *Literary Digest* as follows :

1. Great Britain : Committed to increasing the Royal Navy by adding at least twenty cruisers and building up the Battle Fleet.

2. United States : Committed to parity with Britain, but differing widely as to the type of ships needed for American purposes.

3. Japan : Committed to parity with the United States, but not believed to be financially able to match American parity with Britain.

4. Germany : Committed, by separate agreement with Britain, to a fleet not more than 35 per cent in total tonnage of the British Navy.

5. France : Committed to a large program of new construction to insure superiority over the resurgent Navy of Nazi Germany.

6. Italy : Committed to a program of colonial expansion in Africa and charged with an aim to make the Mediterranean a "Roman Lake."

Standard Oil Chief Denies Italian Deal To Evade Sanctions

W. C. Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Dec. 3 categorically denied the reports in Rome and London that a Standard subsidiary had agreed with the Italian Government to circumvent the projected oil sanctions of the League of Nations.

75-051

Japanese Police Turn Deaf Ear to Wails of Would-Be Silver Smugglers

THE recent action of the local Japanese authorities in issuing an order that Japanese nationals may not take silver out of Shanghai has had some amusing repercussions. In order to understand the situation it is necessary to go back say three months. During the early part of Sept.—at that time, it is to be noted, China was still honoring its paper money in hard metal—one hundred Chinese dollars would buy one hundred and twenty-five Japanese yen, and conversely for a few yen more you could buy a hundred Chinese dollars. Today the two currencies are practically at par; that is, the Japanese yen and the Chinese dollars stand at about the same level. In both instances it is the *paper* yen and the *paper* dollar that are referred to. What a *real* yen (that is a *gold* one) and a *real* Chinese dollar (that is, a *silver* one) would be worth in relation to each other would need some calculation, and does not enter into this discussion.

Whether it was by government-inspired hints, or merely spontaneous action, the fact is that Japanese of all classes, from bankers to butchers, were at that time investing heavily in Chinese currency—silver dollars were preferred naturally, because the eventual aim was to get silver. But the most of the investing by the Japanese was in Chinese papernotes, preferably those of the three Government banks. The Japanese plan, in its general outline, was to get hold of silver and smuggle it—not a difficult matter at that time—sell the silver in Japan and buy yen (the profit being about thirty percent.) then to carry out the operation all over again. In the meantime the Chinese order for nationalization was issued. It came as a bombshell to almost everybody, but it proved particularly so to the Japanese holders of Chinese currency. They found the value of of the Chinese notes which they were holding suddenly depreciated. However, there was still one chance to get out from under: If they would come over to Shanghai personally and here by roundabout means be able to get hold of silver and smuggle it as before they would be able to save themselves from the heavy loss which threatened them, and possibly also make a bit into the bargain.

The natural result was that Japanese *hoi polloi* began to flock Shanghaiwards by the thousands. There was not sufficient accommodation on the many Japanese boats for them, so the overflow was carried by the Dollar line, the French Line and other "foreign" steamship companies. So long as the smuggling of silver was done on a comparatively small scale the Japanese authorities, whatever the reason, took a rather complacent attitude. The Chinese Customs authorities were pertly informed that no one but Japanese Consular Police could search Japanese and as a result quite a few of the smugglers got out of Shanghai with their hoards without being detected. However, the Japanese Consular Police *did* act when the Chinese Customs men appealed to them. The suspected Japanese were taken to the Japanese Consulate, their belongings searched, and, if silver was found, they were forced to disgorge it and accept Chinese bank notes in exchange. This operation was usually carried out at the Yokohama Specie Bank. But, as there was no punishment meted out by the Japanese authorities, (the Japanese claiming that there is no Japanese law covering the point) the Japanese would-be smugglers were little daunted. However, it is to be noted, that even though their silver was not confiscated, (as it would have been from Chinese under similar circumstances), the loss that the Japanese who were caught suffered was very considerable. To begin with the most of them were people who had bought their Chinese paper notes at a price about twenty (or more) percent higher than the price at the present time; on top of this they had to buy silver at a very considerable premium, and in the end—as the result of the action of their officials—they ended up with depreciated Chinese banknotes.

The influx of these thousands of Japanese into Shanghai, all with one idea in mind, namely, to buy silver in Shanghai and smuggle it out, developed into a situation of such notorious proportions that the Japanese authorities decided to take drastic action; and the result has been weeping, wailing and gnashing of teeth in the Japanese community—or, more accurately speaking, among the thousands of "immigrants," who in the meantime had taxed the accommodation of local Japanese hotels to capacity. The Japanese Consular authorities clamped down the lid on all smuggling of silver—it was now no longer necessary that the Chinese Customs authorities should pick out the suspects in order to galvanize the Japanese Consular police into action. They now took the initiative. But there is one joker in the Japanese attitude. They informed their nationals that unless they travelled on Japanese ships the Japanese Police would, figuratively speaking, wash their hands of them. That is to say, the situation is that if the Japanese police catch one of their nationals trying to smuggle silver out of Shanghai on a Japanese ship, the worst that can happen to him will be that he will be forced to exchange his silver for bank notes. But if he tries to get out of Shanghai on a non-Japanese ship, the Japanese authorities will not raise a finger if the Chinese Customs decide to confiscate his hoard.

The "immigrants" at a meeting at the Koseikan (Japanese) hotel last week decided to send a petition to the Japanese authorities to be allowed to leave the city with at least some of the silver in their possession. According to the Shanghai *Mainichi*, a party of about one hundred called at the police headquarters on Sunday morning and asked for the temporary lifting of the ban. The petitioners declared that only ten per cent of those

involved were handling their own funds. The rest, they said, were operating on borrowed money or on money raised by subscription. The police, however, were adamant. They advised the petitioners to get rid of their silver and return to Japan as quickly as possible. The Japanese police work, it may be stated, has been very much augmented by the influx of these would-be silver traders, as not a few of them have police records.

*
**

Smuggling of Silver at Shanhaikwan Shows Heavy Drop

As a result of the strenuous efforts of the Chinese Custom authorities, smuggling of silver out of Shanhaikwan has greatly decreased—estimated at $10,000 per diem now as against about half a million dollars several weeks ago.

Foreign Banks' Silver Holdings Discussed by "Mainichi"

The Shanghai *Mainichi* Dec. 6 stated that in an interview with Dr. H. H. Kung, both the representatives of the Chartered Bank of Australia, India and China and the Yokohama Specie Bank Dec. 6 declined to transfer the silver of member banks of the Association of Foreign Exchange Banks to Chinese banks.

The failure of Shanghai foreign banks to hand over their silver holdings to the Chinese Government in compliance with a request made more than one month ago, when the monetary reforms went into effect, was discussed at length by the *Shanghai Mainichi* Dec. 7. Auguing that the amount held by the foreign institutions was so small that it did not affect the nationalization program one way or the other, the *Mainichi* suggested two reasons why it believed the Chinese government to be so anxious to obtain the metal. These were: the bad effect that the "jealous guarding of their silver by the foreign banks as if they were facing an enemy" would have on the Chinese people and the danger that two currency systems should spring into being should these foreign banks begin mutually to deal in silver. The *Mainichi* added that foreign bankers had been piqued at the "high-handed attitude" taken by the Chinese Government when it inaugurated the new currency system.

Following subsequent negotiations, the foreign bankers had submitted a compromise scheme, whereupon the Finance Ministry is said to have replied that it was prepared to "hand over legal tender at the ratio of 100 against 60 in silver and 40 in bonds."

"This poposal is something that brilliant-minded bankers have been unable to figure out no matter how many times they read it over," the *Mainichi* remarked, adding that a solution of the problem could not be reached unless China "seriously undertook negotiations with sincerity and in good faith."

Shanghai Banks Have Three Hundred Million Dollars in Silver

The total stock of silver in all banks in Shanghai both Chinese and foreign, on October 31, was $200,397,000, according to a statistical report issued Dec. 10 by the *Shun Shih News Agency*. Of this amount, $289,413,000 was in the vaults of the larger Chinese banks while the remaining $40,884,000 was in the foreign banks. The Central Bank of China had the largest stocks, a total of $92,231,000. Second on the list was the Bank of China with $85,557,000. Among the foreign banks, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank had the largest stocks with a total of $7,966,000, while the Yokohama Specie Bank was second with $3,813,000.

Hongkong Follows Chinese Lead in Putting Ban on Silver

The Legislative Council at Hongkong, Dec. 5 enacted an ordinance providing for the recall of all silver, the establishment of an exchange fund, and the amendment of the law relating to legal tender, with the object of giving the Colony Government full control of exchange. No rate of exchange was specified in the ordinance. All silver coin or bullion of a value of more than ten dollars must be surrendered within one month's time. Government certificates will be issued in lieu of the silver coin or bullion, and bank notes will remain legal tender, as provided in the recent legal-tender ordinance. The Government proposes to pay for all surrendered coin with Hongkong currency at its face value and for bullion at 128 cents a fine ounce. The measure provides that any person holding any British dollars, Mexican dollars, Hongkong subsidiary coins or bullion, exceeding the value of ten dollars, shall surrender the same within one month. Any person who contravenes this ordinance shall be liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year, forfeiture of the coins and bullion concerned and a fine not exceeding twice the value of such coins or bullion.

Silver Drops as U.S. Ceases to Buy

A sensational decline in world silver prices occurred Dec. 9 as the result of the U.S. Treasury not sending the usual buying order to the London market. So far the Chinese situation has not been affected.

Shanghai "Nippo" Deprecates Sir Frederick Leith-Ross' "Interference"

A hope that Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, the British economic expert had, "at least, realized that too much interference by European and American Powers in the affairs of the Far East only delayed that part of the world from getting back on its fect," was expressed by the Shanghai *Nippo* Nov. 7. "We cannot but point out at this time, that the very visit of Sir Frederick would have been unecessary had the League of Nations, Great Britain and the United States not meddled, and so delayed the clarification of Sino-Japanese relations," the daily said. The journal doubted that Sir Frederick "had carried out measures which were inapplicable under present conditions in the Far East in a hasty effort to maintain British interests," but remarked that "it was a fact that his activities followed a line diametrically opposed to those of Japan," leading to the reaction of an atmosphere which had followed the expert like a "dark cloud" during his stay in China.

Lieut.-General Chin Te-shun, Mayor of Peiping, gave a dinner Dec. 2 in honor of Sir Frederick Leith-Ross. Sir Frederick was due back in Shanghai end of this weeks.

A Tientsin telegram in the Shanghai *Mainichi*, dated Dec. 9 stated that as a result of the efforts made by Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, the British Economic Adviser, in North China, about 2 to 3 million dollars in silver have been transferred through the Central Bank of China to Nanking.

Kwangsi Provincial Banknotes Made Legal Tender

Indicative of their cooperation with the Central Government in currency reforms the Kwangsi Provincial Government has also set lands to nationalize silver and designate the provincial notes as legal tender in view of the lack of banknotes of the three Government banks, namely, the Central Bank of China, the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications, in the province. In a proclamation issued Nov. 12 announcing the currency reforms the provincial authorities urged that as the new currency policy of the Central Government aims at the consolidation of the economic structure of the nation, Kwangsi, no less than other provinces, should pledge full support to its effective enforcement.

Kwangtung to Mint Nickel Coins

To co-operate with the Nanking authorities, two financial measures will be enforced in Kwangtung. Beginning as from December 15, the Kwangtung provincial mint in Canton will start minting nickel coins for circulation in the provincial financial market. The coins will be of three denominations, 5 cents, 10 cents and 20 cents. The provincial government has likewise decided to enforce the New Stamp Tax Law in Kwangtung. Plans are being pushed forward in Kwangtung to fight smuggling. The first step has been taken with the completion of a network of anti-smuggling organs in the eastern coastal tip of the province, embracing the two important cities of Swatow and Chaochow.

Tientsin Revenues Drop as Result of "Autonomy" Movement

Owing to the general tension and unrest engenderd by the bogus "autonomy movement," the revenues of the Tientsin Municipal Government have dropped considerably. The receipts for November, usually the most satisfactory month of the year, only amounted to slightly over $200,000 — a decrease of more than $100,000 compared with the corresponding month last year.

Two Japanese Silver Smugglers Lose $4,800 to Customs

Customs officials Dec. 5 seized $4,800 from two Japanese passengers of the M. M. Liner *Athos II* as she was about to leave for Kobe from the China Merchants Central Wharf early in the morning of Dec. 6. The sum was confiscated, according to the local Japanese press.

Nine Japanese subjects, who had $2,900 on them, were ordered off the s. s. *Nagasaki Maru* as she sailed for Japan Dec. 9 Despite these strict measures, prospective contraband runners continued to pour into Shanghai, more than 260 persons of that type arriving from Japan by the *Nagasaki Maru* end of last week.

Anti-Japanese Movements are Protested by Consul General Suma

Calling on Tang Yu-jen, Vice-minister for Foreign Affairs, at the Waichiaopu Dec. 10, Yakichiro Suma, Japanese Consul-General, served a verbal warning on the Chinese government against recurrent anti-Japanese student activities. The Japanese official cited the demonstrations held in Peiping the previous day when students gathered in front of the Japanese Embassy and before the Fuso-kan Hotel, Japanese establishment, scattering handbills alleging Nipponese participation in the autonomy movement.

The Silver Bloc Gets Results

(*Chicago Tribune, Nov. 8*)

The Chinese government has abandoned the silver standard in favor of a managed currency. The abandonment was not voluntary. It was the direct consequence of our government's purchasing of silver at more than it is worth. China was forced off the silver standard and Mr. Roosevelt and his friends, the silver senators, are to blame.

Events have moved with great rapidity since the silver purchases were started. It is only two years ago that the senate was resounding with the argument that raising the price of silver would increase our exports to Chinese. So far as we know there was not a competent authority on money in this or any other country who indorsed that argument. Nevertheless it prevailed because Mr. Roosevelt did not dare defy the wishes of the senators from the silver producing states. The measure was a mixture of graft and bribery: Graft for the silver mine owners; bribery of voters in silver states at the expense of the taxpayers generally.

The Chinese government appealed to Washington to modify a policy which was ruining the Chinese, but no relief was granted. An effort to embargo the export of silver proved equally futile, as prohibitions of that sort generally do. The Chinese are a conservative people who change their habits reluctantly, but it took less than two years of Rooseveltian economics to force them to abandon a type of currency which had served them fairly well over many centuries.

Some day China may go back on silver, but it is far from certain that she will. Meanwhile the constituents of the silver senators may profitably meditate on the fact that the country which normally provided the largest single market for monetary silver is about to be instructed in the uses of other forms of currency.

Municipal Council Abolishes Chinese Language Bonuses

Although Dr. Erwin Reifler, professor at Chiaotung University at a meeting sponsored by the International Arts Theatre in Shanghai made a speech stressing the necessity of foreigners in China learning the Chinese language the writing included, saying that otherwise they would be "illiterate," the Shanghai Municipal Council has notified its employees that the Chinese language monthly bonuses will be abolished, that the present lump sum bonus will be revised and continued in the form of a prize or award for attaining a high standard rather than a bonus for merely passing again examinations, that a similar system of awards or other suitable measure for Japanese police will be introduced, and that corresponding measures will be introduced in the Indian Branch of the service and the stardard of the examinations raised.

These alterations in the scheme of Chinese language allowances, which at the moment cost approximately $250,000 per annum, about three-fifths of which is charged to the Police Department, will not, however, be wholly effective until the expiration of five years.

Central Reserve Bank to Solicit $40,000,000 Commercial Shares

Commercial shares, totalling $40,000,000, will be solicited by the Central Bank upon its reorganization into the Central Reserve Bank of China. The reorganization of the Central Bank into the Central Reserve Bank of China with an additional capital to be solicited from commercial interests is provided in the new monetary decree of the Ministry of Finance.

The solicitation of commercial shares is said to have been agreed upon at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Central Bank held on November 25. Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, who is governor of the Bank; Messrs. Jian H. Chen and Chang Kia-ngau, deputy governor of Central Bank; Hsu Kan, Vice-Minister of Finance; Tang Shou-min, general manager of the Bank of Communications; Y. M. Chien, general manager of the Joint Savings Society; K. P. Chen, managing-director of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank and Churtong Yih were in attendance.

China Is Best-Fed Nation, Says British Medical Man

The startling statement that China was the best fed national and that Britain's diet was wrong and dangerous, was made in London last week by Dr. Arthur Stephens upon his return from a world tour organized by the British Medical Association to study the "world's diet." Dr. Stephens declared that British feeding was too extravagant and that the national palate had been disturbed. The Japanese diet, he added, was the best balanced in the world, while Hawaiians, by adopting the American diet, had lost their teeth, digestion and health. The health of Irishmen, he continued, was deteriorating through luxurious feeding, while the Jews were the most healthy and most virile of any people.

Riots Continue in Cairo---Egyptian Infantry and Cavalry on Duty

Shouting imprecations at the British Government and British officials in Egypt, a mob of more than 1,000 students, laborers and loafers forced their way into the grounds surrounding the British Residency in Cairo on the night of Dec. 7 to protest against the slowness of the British Government in restoring a constitution to Egypt. The nervous tension spread to points throughout the city, where innumerable smaller riots resulted in grave injury to no fewer than six police officers. *Havas* predicted that the unrest will spread still further before next week.

Subsequently, 4,000 students gathered at a university outside the capital for the purpose of installing a "Martyrs Memorial" in the university gardens. They later started on a march to Cairo, but came into collision with the police. After one British officer had been injured by their stone-throwing and when the demonstrators seemed likely to get out of hand, the police opened fire. Egyptian infantry and cavalry were called out Dec. 8 as a precautionary measure following a renewal of rioting during which striking students stoned policemen and set fire to a number of tram cars. Earlier instructions to the police to deal leniently with the students have been cancelled by the Minister of the Interior who has authorized the use of violence if necessary to stem rioting. All faculties of the Egyptian University, which was to have re-opened on December 1, have now been closed indefinitely.

British Naval Base on Greek Island?

The harbor of Mudros, on the Greek island of Lemnos, has been taken over by Great Britain to be used as a naval base, according to rumors current in Cairo, Dec. 3.

Common Anglo-American Front in China Envisaged by "Shanghai Mainichi"

The "pitiful attempts" of the British Government to check Japan's advances in the Orient by forming a common front with Soviet Russia and the United States were assailed by the *Shanghai Mainichi* Dec. 10 in an editorial on the "Disarmament Confence and the Situation n the Orient." The current developments in China, the paper said, appear to have resul ed in the conclusion of an Anglo-American anti-Japanese understan ling at the disarmament conference in London. Great Britain, "with her vast interests in India and China, is seeking to strike at Japan and Manchoukuo by shaking hands with Moscow," the paper charged. "It is apparent that the Kuomintang and the Nanking Government, which specialize in playing one power against another, are overjoyed by the reports of an Anglo-American common front in London against Japan, the Orient's stabilizing force."

"It is possible that the wellconducted propaganda of the Chinese diplomatic envoys abroad, which has already resulted in British and American statements on the Nine-Power Pact, may strongly influence the naval disarmament conference," the paper continued. Despite the desire to avoid political issues at the London conference, it is inevitable that the situation in the Orient will seriously affect the disarmament policies of great Britain and the United States, the *Mainichi* concluded.

Britain Should Settle Mediterranean Issue and Take Up Far East, Says Radek

Karl Radek, famous political writer, in an article in *Izvestia*, says: "There is no doubt that two months of war have fully confirmed the most pessimistic appraisal of the difficulties awaiting Italy in Abyssinia. There is no doubt that time works against Italy. If Italy has no time to spare, she is no less pinched in this respect than Great Britain. War in Abyssinia is holding the English forces in the Mediterranean and strengthening Japan's tendency to sieze North China. If England desires to maintain her position in the Far East, she cannot permit the struggle in the Mediterranean to continue too long. Therefore, Great Britain has resolved to have the war in Abyssinia discontinued soon by a so-called compromise or to make military conditions for Italy worse to such an entent that she will be compelled to end the war sooner.

General Haushofer Disclaims Authorship of Article Reprinted in "The Review"

The Review is in receipt of a letter from the *Zeitschrift fuer Geopolitik*, published at Heidelberg, Germany, stating that the extracts taken from said German journal appearing in *The Review* Oct. 19 in the editorial "German View of the Japanese Army's Next Move," were not written by General Haushofer (the publisher), but by said journal's correspondent in Japan.

However, it may be mentioned that reference to the original German does not show that it was correspondence from Japan. The only clue to the authorship was the placing of the initials "R.S." at the top of the article.

75-054

Nanking to Create Hopei-Chahar Political Council; Sweeping Changes in Government Impending

HIGH LIGHTS IN THE EVENTS OF THE WEEK:

1. **Solution of Northern Crisis Nears With Creation of Hopei-Chahar Political Council.**
2. **Ho Ying-chin Will Not Assume New Post as Executive Yuan Representative in Peiping.**
3. **Chinese Authorities Protest to Japanese Against Invasion of Chahar.**
4. **Peiping Students Stage Demonstration Against Autonomy Movement.**
5. **General Shang Chen and Mayor Cheng Keh Resign from Their Posts.**
6. **C. E. C. Session Decides on Reorganization of Party and Government.**
7. **Chiang, Hu and Wang Given Highest Posts in Party and Government.**
8. **Sweeping Changes in Executive Yuan Ministries Are Impending.**

A *Reuter* dispatch from Peiping Dec. 8 reported that the new administrative body which will govern Hopei and Chahar will be known as the "Hopei and Chahar Political Council," formation of which will be announced in the course of the week. Three fundamental principles, it is understood, will govern the new arrangements in North China. They are:

1—Chahar and Hopei will not be deemed independent of Nanking,

2—The conduct of foreign and militatry affairs, finance and the judiciary will continue to be vested in the National Government; and

3—All appointments will be made by Nanking.

The new Council is likely to have 19 members, and it is believed that the following have already been named members:

General Sung Chen-yuan, Garrison Commander for Peiping and Tientsin;

General Hsiao Cheng-yin, Governor of Chahar;

General Chin Teh-chun, Mayor of Peiping;

General Shang Chen, Governor of Hopei;

General Chang Chih-chung, Acting Governor of Chahar;

Cheng Keh, Mayor of Tientsin;

Lun Chun, member of the Peiping Municipal Government;

Tsao Ju-lin, former Minister for Foreign Affairs;

Wang I-tang, leader of the Anfu clique;

Yin Ju-keng, chairman of the so-called East Hopei Autonomous Council;

General Meng Chi-ching, member of the defunct Peiping Military Council and an adherent of General Sung;

General Chi Hsieh-yuan, former Kiangsu military leader;

Kao Lin-wei, Prime Minister in the Peking Government from 1923 to 1924;

Lu Chung-yu, former Minister in the ex-Peking Government;

Niu Chuan-shan, member of the East Asia Economic Associttion, a Tientsin Sino-Japanese enterprise for the exploitation of North China, and

Chow Shao-hsiang, wealthy Peiping resident with no political affiliations.

It is also believed that General Shang Chen will receive a new appointment outside by Hopei, as General Sung Cheh-yuan, in addition to being appointed chairman of the new Council, is likely to be named Governor of Hopei. In that event, it is stated, General Hsiao Cheng-yin will become Mayor of Peiping.

General Lu Chung-lin, who was Chief-of-Staff to Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang in the days of the Kuominchun, is being mentioned as possible successor to General Sung Cheh-yuan as Garrison Commander for Peiping and Tientsin and it is also stated that General Feng Chi-han, commander of the 31st division of General Sung's 29th Army, is likely to take over complete command of this army.

Japanese sources in Peiping declare that the new Council will be completely autonomous, but this is accepted with reserve, especially as no mention will be made in the title of the new administration, of autonomy or anti-communism, which the Japanese at one time insisted upon. The new arrangements, however, appear to be satisfactory to the Japanese authorities.

Reuter further learned that the entire settlement is verbal. There has been no agreement in writing and no document has been signed. A written agreement, it is stated, is impossible in view of the Japanese conttention that "autonomy" is purely a movement of the Chinese masses.

According to a *Central News* report the "Hopei and Chahar Political Council" will have as its constituent departments a Secretariat, a political department, and a financial department. It is not decided whether a foreign affairs department will be established or not. The new Council is expected to be formally inaugurated around December 15. The whole issue, it is understood, will have to be passed upon by the first meeting of the new Central Political Council in Nanking this week.

HO YING-CHIN WILL NOT ASSUME PEIPING POST

Gen. Ho Yin ching, Chinese Minister of War, would not assume his new post as resident representative of the Executive Yuan in Peiping, Gen. Hsiao Chen-fing, chairman of Chahar, stated at Peiping Dec. 7, according to a *Rengo* report. General Sung Cheh-yuan, however, would probably take over his duties as Pacification Commissioner of Chahar and Hopei, "because it is a military job," Gen. Hsiao added.

General Hsiao, who played a major part in formulating a plan for the settlement of the North China crisis, further stated that the formation of a new administrative council to control Hopei and Chahar, was "in the offing."

General Hsiao indicated that a proclamtion outlining a four point program probably would announce the formation of the council in the near future.

The four points will be:

1. Defense against communism.
2. Readjustment of political affairs.
3. Better relations with neighboring Powers,
4. Salvation of North China's financial structure and promotion of industry.

Rengo also reported that Gen. Hsiao would succeed Gen. Shang Chen as chairman of Hopei.

Gen. Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War, who has been investigating conditions in North China, is learned to have postponed his departure for Nanking for a few more days.

Fear that the North China settlement represents a step forward towards recognition of "Manchukuo" is expressed in a statement issued Dec. 10 by Hsiao Fu-chen, the veteran Southwest statesman. Mr. Hsiao deplores the fact that Yin Ju-keng, head of the rebel regime in East Hopei, and politicians and militarists who served in former Peking governments are included in the new Hopei and Chahar Political Council. He expresses the opinion that the formula reached is "tantamount to the abandonment of sovereignty over North China."

General Teng Lung-kwang, Commander of 9th Division of the 3rd Army and General Li Han-hwan, Commander of 6th Division of the 2nd Army of Kwangtung, have appealed to Gen. Chen Chi-tang to permit them to send their forces northward to suppress the so-called autonomists, who recently organized a puppet regime in the Demilitarized Zone in Hopei. General Chen is understood to have telegraphed General Chiang Kai-shek, urging the latter to send forces to suppress the new regime.

75-055

CHINESE AUTHORITIES PROTEST TO JAPANESE AGAINST INVASION OF KUYUAN

Taking advantage of the uncertain situation in North China, states the *Central News*, "Manchukuo" troops from Jehol have crossed the Charhar border and invaded Kuyuan, a city 80 miles northeast of Changpei. According to *Central News*, a force of 900 infantry and eavalry of the "Manchukuo" army, under the command of Li Shou-hsin, suddenly launched an offensive on Kuyuan at 11 a.m. Dec. 9. The attack is reported to have been made under the cover of a squadron of fighting planes, assisted by tanks. The peace preservation corps at Kuyuan, under the command of Capt Fan Lu-shan, immediately replied in defence of the city, and a clash occurred. Upon receipt of news of the invasion, Japanese military authorities in Peiping expressed a readiness to wire to the Kwantung Army to stop the aggressive activities. It was later reported that thirteen members of the Peace Preservation Corps at Kuyuan were killed in the clash. According to a *Reuter* report Dec. 11, Kuyuan has been occupied by "Manchukuo" troops from Jehol.

Reuter reported that the Chinese military authorities in Peiping had protested to the Japanese against an incursion of "Manchukuo" troops into Chahar on Dec. 9.

LUANCHOW FORCE STAGES MUTINY AGAINST YIN'S PUPPET REGIME

Mutiny by a group of the people's defense force in Luanchow and possible sympathetic reactions by units in other districts are fresh worries facing the "East Hopei Autonomous Government" headed by Yin Ju-keng, according to reports from Tientsin. Martial law has been enforced in Chien an, Tsunghwa and other districts in Northern Hopei in view of the situation. All city gates were closed at 7 p.m. a limited number of armed troops under the "autonomous government" had been transferred to strategic points to cope with the situation.

Jenchiu, a Hopei city some 50 kilometers from Paoting, is still in hands of the rebels. They have organized a "maintenance committee" in the valled city with Ma Teh-piao as president. Two former army officers have taken over the Public Safety Bureau and the Peace Preservation Corps headquarters. The magistrate is still being held.

Chinese military sources in Tientsin declare that the autonomy movement in Jenchiu, Hopei, has been settled speedily. Reports concerning the arrest of magistrates and the seizure of government offices by the "rebels" are denied. Japanese reports allege that troops belonging to General Shang Chen, Governor of Hopei, intervened and suppressed the "autonomists." Japanese quarters assert that Central Government troops are not allowed in Hopei and, therefore, contend that General Shang Chen's men must be withdrawn upon their reorganization by Nanking.

An aerodrome has been completed at Taipingchwang, southwest of Tangshan, by the bogus "East Hopei Autonomous Government," according to *Central News*. Measuring 500 by 300 meters, the airfield has provided a base of operations for Japanese planes which have during the past week made daily visits to Tientsin and Peiping.

"Ronins" are reported to be active in the Districts of Tahing, Nanping, Fangshan and Chahsien, south of Peiping, instigating and financing the riff raff to start "local autonomy" movement in those cities. General Shang Chen, Chairman of Hopei, has ordered the units of the 141st Division under Major-General Sung Ken-tang to take special precautions and promptly suppress any seditious activities.

For his refusal to join the seditious movement in east Hopei, Chen Tsan, district magistrate of Funing, in the "demilitarized zone," has been arrested and put under detention by Yin Ju-keng, the puppet leader of the "autonomous government" at Tungchow.

PEIPING STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST AUTONOMY

Students throughout the city of Peiping demonstrated Dec. 9 against autonomy. It was at first believed that the action of the demonstrators, who hailed from no less than 15 universities, both government and private, was directed against the terms of the reported settlement of the North China affairs, but it was subsequently made known that the main desire of the students was to show that there was no move for autonomy in North China. Troops and the police had a busy time keeping the students in check. About 1,000 students marching in from Tsinghua and Yenching universities were denied admittance by the closing of the western gates. Those within tht city gathered outside the headquarters of General Ho Ying-chin and demanded to see the War Minister. When they learned that he was in Tangshan, they moved off, marching through the streets in the west section of the city. Soon afterwards they came into contact with the police, who brought their batons into play in an effort to disperse them. In the scuffle a few students were slightly injured while several were arrested.

Colonel T. Takahashi, the Japanese military attache, called on General Chin Teh-chun, the Mayor of Peiping, in the night of Dec. 9 to protest against the demonstrations on the ground that they were of an anti-Japanese nature. The colonel said the demonstrators distributed leaflets bearing Communist slogans.

Calling on Tang Yu-jen, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the afternoon of Dec. 10, Yakichiro Suma, Japanese Consul-General in Nanking, served a verbal warning on the Chinese government against current student activities. The Japanese official cited the demonstrations in Peiping Dec. 9 when students gathered in front of the Japanese Embassy and before the Fuso-kan Hotel, Japanese establishment, scattering handbills alleging Nipponese participation in the autonomy movement.

A manifesto was issued by a group of 184 faculty members of the schools in Nanking Dec. 9 urging the government not to yield to any "unreasonable demands which may endanger the last lifeline of the nation."

GENERAL SHANG CHEN RESIGNS FROM HOPEI GOVERNORSHIP

General Shang Chen, Chairman of Hopei, telegraphed his resignation to the Nanking Government Dec. 8 declaring that the establishment of an administrative council in Hopei was contrary to his original plan. Interviewed, General Shang expressed a desire to travel abroad and to hand over his army to the National Government. General Hsiao Cheng-yin, Chairman of Chahar, may succeed General Shang. Following the example of General Shang Chen, Cheng Keh, the Mayor of Tientsin, tendered his resignation Dec. 10. Gen. Shang Chen arrived at Peiping from Paotingfu, the seat of the Provincial government, Dec. 10. He said he had come to see General Ho Ying-chin, the Chinese War Minister, and to attend to private business. He added that he had decided not to accept membership of the new Hopei-Chahar Political Council.

Following the resignation of General Shang Chen, members of the Hopei provincial government have also resigned en bloc.

The 32nd Army under the command of General Shang Chen, will be transferred to the Northwest to be incorporated into the Communist-suppression forces under the command of General Hsu Yung-chang, Governor of Shansi. General Hsu is now in Peiping, to see General Ho on behalf of General Yen Hsi-shan, Pacification Commissioner for Shansi and Suiyuan and is returning to Taiyuan within two or three days.

While accepting the resignation of General Shang Chen as Governor of Hopei, it is understood that the Government will not allow him to proceed abroad but instead appoint him Governor of Shensi in succession to Shao Li-tze, who, it is rumored, is slated for the post of Secretary-General of the Executive Yuan.

Capt. Feng Chen-kuan, Instructor of Military training attached to the College of Engineering of the National University of Peiping, was arrested by detectives on Dec. 1 and handed over to the Bureau of Public Safety the following day. The charges against Capt. Peng have not yet been disclosed.

75-056

COL. KITA OF JAPANESE ARMY STAFF ON WAY TO NORTH CHINA

Col. Seiichi Kita, chief of the China Section of the Japanese General Staff, arrived at Dairen Dec. 10 and told the press there that he believed that the difficulties in North China "would soon be settled as they should." The officer is on his way to Tientsin to serve as liaison man between the Tokyo authorities and the North China forces.

"The essential factor is that North China questions should be settled by North China people," Col. Kita remarked.

"It is only natural that the Nanking Government should find itself forced to compromise on the autonomy issue in view of prevailing conditions in North China," he said.

Kaname Wakasugi, Counsellor of the Japanese Emvassy in China tationed in Peiping, will be transferred to Shang hai, *Rengo* reported from Tokyo. All diplomatic questions in North China will hereafter be dealt with by Shigeru Kawagoe, Japanese Consul-General in Tientsin.

Col. Takahashi, Japanese Military Attache in Peiping, has been recalled and is scheduled to return to Tokyo around the 20th, according to *Central News.*

General Fu Tso-i, Chairman of Suiyuan, has been appointed by General Yen Hsi-shan, Director of the Taiyuan Pacification Commissioner of Shansi and Suiyuan, as concurrently Garrison Commander for the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway zone in northern Suiyuan.

Pursuant to instructions from the Ministry of Communications, the Hopei Postal Administration on Dec. 6 lifted the ban on and restored postal facilities to the *Ta Kung Pao,* leading Chinese daily in Tientsin. The journal was denied mailing facilities by order of General Sung Cheyuan, Gendarmerie Commander for the Peiping-Tientsin Area, on the 3rd inst. on account of the publication of an editorial advising General Sung to safeguard the unity of the country and not to tolerate any separatist movement. The ban was placed under strong alien pressure.

C.E.C. DECIDES ON REORGANIZATION OF PARTY AND GOVERNMENT

Two of the most controversial questions relating to Party affairs of national significance were decided at the 2nd general meeting of the First Plenary Session of the Fifth Central Executive and Supervisory Committees held on Dec. 4 under the chairmanship of Chu cheng, president of judicial yuan. The meeting decided on the proposal of the Presidium that the Draft Constitution of the Chinese Republic be promulgated on May 5, 1936 and that the National People's Congress be held on November 12, 1936, and elections of delegates to the Congress be completed before October 10, 1936. Another important resolution adopted was the promulgation of identical decrees to be issued by the Standing Committee of the Central Excutive Committee, and the National Government respectively to the Kuomintang members and the people explaining the objectives of the recent currency reforms enforced by the Ministry of Finance.

A number of important resolutions relating to political, economic and educational affairs were adopted at the 3rd general meeting of the Plenary Session of the C.E.C. held Dec. 5 under the chairmanship of Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan. In connection with political affairs, four resolutions were adopted, namely, (1) enforcement of strict examination of public functionaries; (2) definite plans for the organization of central and local land administration organs; (3) Improvement of control system in order to eliminate official corruption and heighten administrative efficiency. The meeting adopted two proposals relating to economic affairs, namely, regulation of production for the benefit of people's livelihood and appropriation of funds for judicial expenses, designating the proceeds of the stamp tax and other reliable taxes for meeting such expenses. The meeting further decided that a monthly appropriation of $100,000 towards the construrtion expenese of the National Chungshan University in Canton be made during the third period of construction.

CHANGES IN ORGANIZATION OF CENTRAL PARTY HEADQUARTERS

Decisions concerning the organization of the Central Party Headquarters were reached at the 4th general meeting of the Plenary Session of the C.E.C. held in the afternoon of Dec. 6. One of the chief features of the change decided upon is that the Standing Committee of the C.E.C. shall henceforth have a chairman and a vice-chairman. The practice hitherto was that members of the Standing Committee preside its meetings by rotation and there had not been seniority among the members. The Central Political Council shall also have a chairman and a vice-chairman. The Central Organization, Training and Publicity Committees of the C.E.C., according to another decision, shall be reorganized as Organization, Training and Publicity Ministries respectively. A number of new committees will be formed under the C.E.C. These include a Overseas Chinese Party Affairs Planning Committee, a Local Self-Government Planning Committee, a People's Economic Planning Committee, and a Cultural Enterprise Planning Committee. Under the new Central Political Council, it was decided, nine sub-committees shall be sett up. These are to be known as Codifiction, Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, Economic, Education, Land, Communications and Technical Committees. Concerning the composition of the Central Political Council it was decided that the Secretariat of the C.P.C. shall have a Secretary-General and a Deputy Secretary-General.

When the plenary meeting of the C.E.C. is not in session, the Standing Committee shall be in charge of Party affairs. It was decided that besides the members thereof the following are allowed to participate in the meetings of the Standing Committee: (a) members of the standing committee of the C.S.C.; (2) chairman and vice-chairman of the C.P.C.; (3) Chairman of the National Government; (4) Presidents of the Five Yuan; (5) Secretary-General of the C.E.C.; (6) Ministers of the Organization, Training and Publicity Ministries; and (7) chairman of the various planning committees. The Central Political Council, which will be the highest political organ of the Party, will be composed of from twenty to twenty five members.

HU, WANG AND CHIANG GIVEN HIGHEST POSTS IN PARTY AND GOVERNMENT

Elections for the personnel of the new Party and Central Government organs were held and completed at the 5th and lnal meeting of the Session in the morning of Dec. 7 under the chairmanship of Chen Kuo-fu, member of the C.E.C. and Chairman of the Kiangsu Provincial Government. Hu Han-min was elected Chairman of the Standing Committee of the C.E.C., Wang Ching-wei Chairman of the Central Political Council, Lin Sen, re-elected Chairman of the National Government, and General Chiang Kai-shek elected as President of the Executive Yuan. Following the elections, the Session was formally closed at noon the same day with Tsou Lu, the influential political leader of the Southwest, presiding and delivering the closing address, in the course of which he urged the Party comrades to make concerted ecorts ceaselesly for the solution of the national emergency.

The results of the elections are as follows:

STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE C.E.C.

Members (9):	Hu Han-min	Chiang Kai-shek
	Wang Ching-wei	Feng Yu-hsiang
	Ting Wei-fen	Yeh Chu-tsang
	H. H. Kung	Tsou Lu
	Chen Li-fu.	

Chairman: Hu Han-min.
Vice-Chairman: Chiang Kai-shek.
Secretary-General: Yeh Chu-tsang.

Organization Ministry:
Director: Chang Li-sheng.
Assistant Director: Ku Cheng-kang.

Publicity Ministry:
Director: Liu Lu-yin.
Assistant Director: Fang Chih.

Mass Training Ministry:
Director: Chou Fu-hai.
Assistant Director: Wang Lu-i.

Overseas Party Affairs Planning Committee:
Chairman: Fang Chio-hui.
Vice-Chairman (2): Hsiao Chi-san and Chen Yao-yuan.

Local Autonomy Planning Committee:
Chairman: Fang Chio-hui.
Vice-Chairman (2): Li Tsung-huang and Huang Chi-lu.
People's Economic Reconstruction Committee:
Chairman: Tseng Yang-fu.
Vice-Chairman (2): Teng Ching-yang and Hsu En-tseng.
Cultural Affairs Planning Committee:
Chairman: Chen Kuo-fu.
Vice-Chairman (2): Chu Min-i and Chang Tao-fan.
Party History Compilation Committee:
Chairman: Shao Yuan-chung.
Vice-Chairman (2): Lo Chia-lun and Mei Kung-jen.
Pensions Committee:
Chairman: Wang Fa-chin.
Vice-Chairman (2): Li Wen-fan and Hung Lu-tung.
Finance Committee:
Chairman: Chu Cheng.
Vice-Chairman (p): Mai Huan-chang and Miao Pei-cheng.

POLITICAL COMMITTEE: (Central Political Council)

Members (25): Chang Ching-kiang, Hsu Chung-chih, Wang Chung-hui, Chang Hsueh-liang, Madame Wang Ching-wei, Chu Pei-te, Chu Chia-hua, Shao Yuan-chung, Chen Kung-po, Cheng Chien, Liang Han-tsao, Ho Ying-chin, Wang Lu-i, Yen Hsi-shan, Li Lieh-chun, Li Wen-fan, Tang Sheng-chih, T. V. Soong, Ku Meng-yu, Ma Chao-chun, Liu Shou-chung, Chen Kuo-fu, Wang Po-chun, Chang Ting-fan, Huang Shao-hsiung.

Chairman: Wang Ching-wei.
Vice-Chairman: Chiang Kai-shek.
Secretary-General: Ku Meng-yu.
Assistant Secretary-General: Chen Pu-pei.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT:
President: Lin Sen.
EXECUTIVE YUAN:
President: Chiang Kai-shek.
Vice-President: H. H. Kung.
LEGISLATIVE YUAN:
President: Sun Fo.
Vice-President: Yeh Chu-tsang.
JUDICIAL YUAN:
President: Chu Cheng.
Vice-President: Tan Chen.
EXAMINATION YUAN:
President: Tai Chi-tao.
Vice-President: Niu Yung-chien.
CONTROL YUAN:
President: Yu Yu-jen.
Vice-President: Hsu Chung-chih.

WANG CHING-WEI CABINET RESIGNS EN BLOC

On the eve of the reorganization of the Executive Yuan following the appointment of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek as the new President succeeding Wang Ching-wei, members of the Wang cabinet resigned en bloc Dec. 9. The resignation was conveyed to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek by Dr. Chu Min-yi, secretary-general of the Yuan. At a memorial meeting in the morning of Dec. 9, Dr. Chu Min-yi bade farewell to the staff members of the Yuan on behalf of Wang Ching-wei.

The Presidium of the 1st Plenary Session of the new C.E.C. telegraphed Dec. 7 to President Wang Ching-wei notifying him of his election as Chairman of the Central Political Council, and expressing hopes for his early restoration to health and urgent return to the Capital to assume his new post.

President Wang Ching-wei in reply declines the appointment, saying: "I dare not accept such an important trust, not only because my illness does not permit me to shoulder the heavy responsibility but become of my lack of ability and prestige."

SWEEPING CHANGES IN MINISTRIES ARE IMPENDING

Despite the announcement of the new personnel of the Government and the Kuomintang, *Reuter* reports that some changes are still possible in view of the impending return to China of Hu Han-min, the firm refusal of Tai Chi-tao to take up his post as President of the Examination Yuan, and the insistence of Ku Meng-yu, Minister of Railways and newly-elected Secretary-General of the Central Political Council, to resign all his posts.

The standing committee of the Central Executive Committee was scheduled to meet on the morning of Dec. 12 immediately after which it is expected the Central Political Council will hold a session for the purpose of making new ministerial appointments.

It is learned that Tsou Lu, the veteran Southwest leader, was offered the post of President of the Examination Yuan, but declined the offer and strongly recommended that Tai Chi-tao should continue in office. Mr. Tai, however, has definitely announced his desire to resign all his positions.

In view of Ku Meng-yu's resignation, a new Minister of Railways will have to be found. Reliable sources state that the post will be given to T. V. Soong, formerly Minister of Finance. It is reliably stated that Oong Wen-hao, the distinguished scientist and educator, will be appointed Secretary-General of the Executive Yuan, succeeding Chu Ming-yi. His position would be much more important than that of his predecessor in view of what is likely to be the frequent absence from the capital of General Chiang Kai-shek, the new president of the Executive Yuan. General Yu Fei-peng, vice-Minister of Communications, is "tipped" to be either Minister of Railways or of Communications, while Chen Li-fu or Chen Kuo-fu are considered "probables" for the post of Minister of the Interior. General Huang hsiung, Governor of Chekiang, will probably be given a post in the new Cabinet, but in what capacity is not yet known. The selection of General Chang Chun as Minister for Foreign Affairs is now considered definite, and the appointment of General Chen Yi, Governor of Fukien, as Chinese ambassader to Japan is also reported. Meanwhile, it is also reliably reported that Chang Kia-ngau, deputy Governor of the Central Bank, will be made Minister of Railways and Wu Ta-chuen, President of the Yen Yeh (Salt) Bank and head of the recent Economic Investigation to Japan, will be appointed Minister of Industries.

WANG CHING-WEI'S CONDITION REPORTED SERIONS

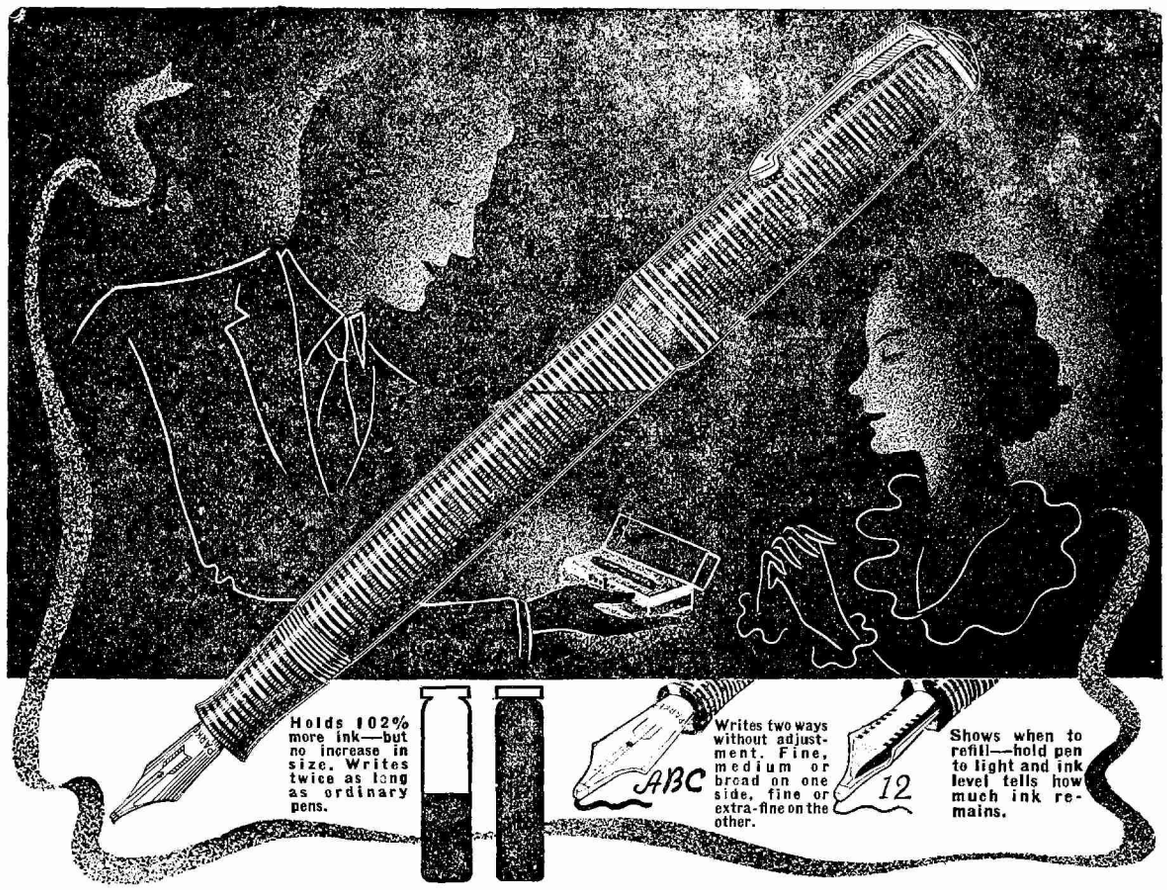
The condition of Wang Ching-wei, until recently president of the Executive Yuan and concurrently Foreign Minister is reported to be as serious. His pulse is said to be irregular while his condition is so weak that a second operation to extract the bullet from his back had to be indefinitely delayed. Drs. N. L. and W. S. New and Kurt Noll are attending the veteran leader who on November 1 was shot by a would-be assassin in Nanking.

MILITARY CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN NANKING

According to *Kung Shan Jih Pao* in Hongkong, a national military conference will shortly be held in Nanking. Representatives will be sent to Nanking by both General Li Tsung-jen and General Chen Chi-tang to attend the meeting. The *Min Kuo Jih Pao* in Canton, which is regarded as the mouth-piece of the Kwangtung provincial government, in an editorial Dec. 10 welcomes the appointments announced at Nanking, but says that what is more important at the present time is not so much the question of organization as that of policy and efficiency. It expresses the opinion that any government, regardless of personnel, which can replace a policy of surrender with a spirit of absolute firmness would be the best administration for the country.

The journal emphasizes that the following principles should be followed in shaping China's destiny:

1. No misuse of political power.
2. No policy of surrender in foreign affairs.
3. Improvement of domestic administration.


Holds 102% more ink—but no increase in size. Writes twice as long as ordinary pens.
ABC
Writes two ways without adjustment. Fine, medium or broad on one side, fine or extra-fine on the other.
12
Shows when to refill—hold pen to light and ink level tells how much ink remains.

THE NEW, MOST WELCOME GIFT

holds 102% more ink—writes two ways—tells when to refill!

THIS Parker Vacumatic is basically different, revolutionary in principle, and marvelous in performance. "A *different* gift," "A pen I am proud to own and show to my friends," "A miracle of writing ease," are some of the praises which Parker owners give to this new creation.

Parker eliminates 14 old-time parts in the Vacumatic, which holds 102% more ink *without increase in size.* Write twice as long without refilling!

This is the one transparent pen that doesn't *look* transparent—light streams through the velvety "windows" of Jet and reveals the column of ink inside. No danger that your pen ever will run dry at embarrassing moments when you own a Parker with visible ink supply!

The Vacumatic Pen point is *doubly useful.* Write on one side in your regular hand. Or, when you want to do fine figuring or write between lines, simply turn the point over on its upper side. Either way, the pen glides easily across the paper without scratching or dragging.

You carry the world's finest pen when you carry a Parker! . . . *The Parker Pen Co., Janesville, Wisconsin, U. S. A.*

Parker
VACUMATIC

Distributors:
DODGE & SEYMOUR (CHINA), LTD.
51 Canton Road, Shanghai (8)

"Social Items From the Japanese Quarter"

(*Translated by Rengo from Japanese Newspapers in Shanghai*)

Kazu Naito, 30, who wanted to regain the waning love of her American sailor husband so badly that she slapped a policeman, was languishing in the Japanese Consular Jail Dec. 3. Kazu, who was described as a former taxi-dancer, was found loitering in the streets of the French Concession on Monday night. The French Municipal Police charge she was drunk. Hailed by a police patrol, she is alleged to have slapped the officer. After a night in jail, she was asked why she had done it. "I wanted to get my husband to come and get me out," she said. At last reports he hadn't done so.

Shanghai is being scoured for Sadako Mikawa, 18-year-old geisha employed by the Tsukinoya Restaurant, in Chapoo Road, and Hatsutake Futagami, 25, former dancing teacher, living in Haining Road. They have been missing since Sunday night. The two, according to reports appearing in the local Japanese press, were old acquaintances having first met in Osaka and frequented dance-halls on North Szechuen Road. Futagami, who at one time appeared to have ample funds, has been unemployed for several months.

Because of fears that they might have committed suicide, from despondency, Japanese Consular Police have been asked to investigate.

Indentures Daughter; Buys Silver; Gets Arrested

The carefully-laid plans of Gompachi Eguchi, 46, a resident of Nagasaki, to make, what apparently seemed to him a nice little profit were led askew by the Chinese Maritime Customs and thn Japanese Consular Police Dec. 2. Eguchi arrived in Shanghai in the morning from Dairen. In his bags were a little more tha· $850 in silver coins which, he told police, he had bought in Tsingtao The Customs officials wanted to seize the amount. Eguchi remonstrated. A Japanese consular police officer intervened and took Eguchi in custody. At the police headquarters, Eguchi revealed that he and his wife had taken their 18-year old daughter to Harbin where they had indentured her to a restaurant for Yen 1,800. He had given his wife Yen 500 to return to Japan and had come to Tsingtao where he bought the silver at the rate of $1.40 for a dollar coin intending to take it to Nagasaki. Because smuggling of silver out of Shanghai by Japanese subjects was banned on Sunday, Eguchi is now threatened with confiscation of his hoard.

Comes to Buy Silver:—Goes on Spree:—Lands in Jail

Yoshiharu Imamura, 48 year old haberdasher of Matsuyama, came to Shanghai avowedly to buy silver with his savings and to smuggle the coins out of the country. He landed in the Japanese Consular Jail after going on a "jag" Imamura's tale of discomfiture consists of four short chapters. He landed in the morning, got drunk in the evening, lost his money at night and landed in jail at daybreak. He was picked up by a Japanese consular police patrol at the Ginza Cafe, 15 Hanbury Road, after he had told the owner of the establishment he had been attacked by a group of ricksha coolies. He did not show any bruises.

Dr. Hu Shih Sends Appeal to Japanese People—Sympathetic Reply from Japanese Scholar

AN appeal to the Japanese people by Dr. Hu Shih was published in the November number of a Japanese monthly known as *Japan Review*. In September the same journal, which in the meantime had changed its name to *Economic Monthly*, published Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's "Turning Point in Sino-Japanese Relations."

Dr. Hu Shih wrote the article at the instance of Takamobu Murobushi, a well-known Japanese scholar and writer. Three passages in italics were deleted for unavoidable reasons when the composition was published in Japanese, for which fact Mr. Murobushi has expressed his regrets.

According to him, Dr. Hu Shih's article has greatly moved the intelligentsia of Japan. They are reported to have accorded Dr. Hu unusual praise and admiration, and allegedly become tremendously sympathetic toward China.

It may be recalled that about five months ago Mr. Murobushi travelled in China. While in Shanghai, he criticized the policy of the Japanese militarists in an interview given to a Japanese pressman. Upon publication of this interview with favorable comments, a local Japanese newspaper was suspended for three days by order of the local Japanese consular authorities.

To Dr. Hu's counsel to the Japanese Mr. Murobushi has written a sympathetic reply, which appears in the current number of the same periodical.

A Word to the Japanese People

BY DR. HU SHIH

This subject was suggested to me by Takamobu Murobushi. I was unable to write during the three months following receipt of his suggestion, partly on account of being fully occupied and largely because I very much doubted the value of such an article. Should I tell falsehoods for politeness' sake? No, I should not. Should I tell the truth from the bottom of my heart? I feared that at this moment no one would listen to it.

But now I am resolved to write this article, because I can no longer bear to keep back the truth I wish to speak out from my heart. Not every truth is pleasant to the ear, and what I want to say of course cannot be an exception. Therefore I wish to by for the patience and indulgence of my Japanese readers.

In the first place, I most sincerely beseech the Japanese people to talk no more about "Sino-Japanese friendship." Whenever I have heard them mention that phrase in the last four years, I indeed suffered *as much as when I heard Japanese militarists talk about the "kingly way." To tell the truth, I do not understand them. What is evidently the unruly way they insist on presenting as the kingly way. What evidently helped to sow and spread resentment they insist on presenting as capable of promoting friendly relations. Cannot the Japanese people, who also have feelings and common sense, perceive that it is entirely meaningless to talk sonorously about "Sino-Japanese friendship"?*

Please pause and consider whether the situation created during the last four years is a friendly one or rather one provocative of resentment?

In June last, *Japanese militarists forced the Chinese government to issue a "friendship" order to prohibit all anti-Japanese opinions and actions.* It is true that this order is effective in suppressing all anti-Japanese opinions and actions, but the law and order of a government cannot extend its control over the thoughts and feelings of the poeple. Those anti-Japanese feelings and thoughts, those resentful feelings and thoughts in the minds of the Chinese people, have become all the keener and more intensified because they can find no outlet. Cannot the Japanese militarists understand that this is a usual phenomenon of human nature?

Under that "mailed fist" policy there is only resentment that grows deeper with the passage of time, and no possibility of friendship. Under that mailed fist, policy, to talk about high-sounding "friendly relations" is to add insult to injury.

Therefore, the first thing I want to tell the Japanese people is, please talk no more about "Sino-Japanese friendship." The problem confronting us all to-day is how to remove hatred and resentment between China and Japan; it is not a problem of Sino-Japanese friendship. Unless the mental state of resentment and hatred be removed, any talk about friendship is an insult from the Japanese lips, and a falsehood from the Chinese mouth.

In the second place, I ask the Japanese people not to overlook the resentful psychology of the four hundred million people. "Even a bee's sting is poisonous." Can resentment and hatred of the four hundred million be less?

In the last few years, the attitude of the Chinese government and people toward Japan, all in all, may be regarded as showing an exceedingly anxious desire to compromise. This is because the leaders in China, being aware of the superiority of Japan's military strength, always endeavor to avoid disputes gaining magnitude, always endeavor to avoid armed resistance, and always endeavor, while making compromises, to continue the efforts of reorganizing their own nation.

But judging from the opinions the Japanese militarists have expressed we realize that there is no limit to their ambition for territorial expansion. Not contented with Manchuria, they occupied Jehol. Still discontented, they extended into the eastern part of Chahar. The present demilitarized zone again being regarded too small to serve as a buffer, now five northern provinces as a whole are in danger of being alienated. While these steps of aggression indicate that the positive policy of the Japanese militarists knows no limit, the patience of the Chinese people is not endless. Hatred heaped upon hatred, humiliation heaped upon humiliation must needs, one day, drive the whole nation to resistance.

The example recently set by Abyssinia in resisting Italy has been most effective in compelling the Chinese people to reflect and to feel a new shame and gain a new inspiration. The question, "Is it that we cannot follow the example of Abyssinia?" can be heard everywhere.

Of course, it is by no means an easy task to follow the footsteps of Abyssinia. But I may offer a word of warning to the Japanese people. Should this nation with a population of four million be forced into a corner whence there is no way out, should she be subjected to such compulsion that she could no longer remain patient,—when such a time arrived—, she would then care for nothing, fight with jaws set, in the manner of a beast at bay, and let all the centres of industry and commerce, all the centres of culture and education be razed to the ground by aerial bombardment, by cross-fire of heavy artillery,—by the warfare of the twentieth century. The year before last the leaders in Japan adopted "havoc" diplomacy as their watchword. Judging by the present situation, if the opinions of the Japanese militarists can be taken as representing Japan's policy, China really and truly has retreated to a place from which there is no way out. China, with no road open to her, would be compelled to take a narrow path and that path would be the one of a cornered beast which fights for life. This "havoc" policy of China would be employed to cope with that "havoc" policy of Japan.

So my second point is that Japan should not overlook, the resentful psychology of the Chinese race. We had better devise ways and means to bury the sentiments of hatred rather than talk about "Sino-Japanese friendship" in empty words. The Japanese people must be awakened to the fact that when two countries are embarked upon war the strong will usually defeat the weak and yet may not necessarily sow the seeds of enmity. Japan and Russia became close associates in less than five years after the conclusion of their war. Within a decade following the Sino-Japanese war, when Japan was fighting Russia, the majority of the Chinese people were again in sympathy with their insular neighbor. Not long after the defeat inflicted by Rusisa, Austria formed an alliance with her just the same. That is why I have said that victories may not necessarily make enemies of the conquered. But it is not befitting for the Samurai to take advantage of the weakness of another and attack him in a time of crisis, making him unable to fight and unable to defend himseslf. Moreover, such an action is quite enough to provoke his resentment. When the time comes China can endure her resentment no longer there will needs be conflict and explosion. If China should be laid waste, could it be a blessing to Japanese?

My last word to the Japanese people is that they must take good care of the great achievements and the great prospects of their own nation.

The great achievements that they have gained during the past sixty years constitute not only the glory of their race, but undoubtedly a "miracle" in the history of mankind. No one can help feeling amazed and inspired when one reads the splendid history of Japan since the Meiji Restoration.

But as the ancient sage of the East well said, "he who begins well now may not end well." What is true of a person may hold true of a nation, however great she may be. We need not mention the downfall of ancient empires. What became of Spain, whose

WHY NOT SEND A CHRISTMAS GIFT TO SHANTUNG?

A primary school on Jessfield Road, Shanghai, collected a sum of $80 for its annual Christmas celebration, but upon hearing the needs of the flooded areas its students unanimously agreed to turn the money over to the *China International Famine Relief Commission* for relief work.

As Christmas comes, many of us will want to again show our spirit of charity and goodwill. Some of us will sent Christmas cards to our relatives and friends, others will even buy more expensive presents for them. However, often times we give to those who do not really need our gifts. Is it not time for us to practice selective giving, and in this way help those who are actually in need? At present, several million flood refugees in Shantung and Northern Kiangsu are in desperate need of food, clothing and shelter. Wouldn't it be better to give our gifts to them? Our relatives and friends in Shanghai can get along without our Christmas presents, but the starving women and children in the flooded regions cannot.

Many people in Shanghai have already decided to divert to flood felief the money they originally intended for Christmas gifts. If you have not yet done so, will you please fill out the blank below and send your remittance to the Shanghai Office of the C.I.F.R.C. at 505 Honan Road? Sending your gift to Shantung means selective giving.

To Income Production Dept.
C. I. F. R. C.,
505 Honan Road, Shanghai.

Desiring to have a share in helping the hundreds of thousands of flood victims this year I hereby enclose a check or postal money order as my contribution towards the 1935 Kiang-Ho Flood Relief Fund, for which plase issue a formal receipt.

Signed .....

Address .....

.....

---

domain in the days of her prosperity occupied a half of the Western Hemisphere and whose colonies were scattered over the world? The rise of Germany quite resembles that of Japan in rapidity. On the eve of the Great War before 1914, Germany ranked foremost in the world in national defence and politics, in culture, and science, in industry and commerce, in philosophy, music, and arts. Four years of war precipitated that admirable, praiseworthy nation into utter confusion and dire poverty. In twenty years she has not yet restored the *status quo*.

On reading these instructive examples in history, we can realize that the traditional precept, "In any human affair take care that its should end pertinently," is full of significance. The strenousus efforts spent in a century for the building of a nation may often be jettisoned by rashness in three or five years.

The future prospects of the Japanese Empire are boundless. No other country can prevent her progress unless she herself encompasses her own run.

Three years ago, Arnold Toynbee, an English student of international relations, pointed out that the conduct of the Japanese militarists was harakiri to the race as a whole. This warning given by the historian is well worth the serious refluection of the Japanese people.

I was one of the most ardent admirers of the past achievements of the Japanese people. When I thought of Japan's future it seemed to me that her unbroken imperial lineage, her thrifty and patriotic people, the tradition of *Bushido*, the prevalence of love of beauty, the spirit of studiousness,—such characteristics may be construed to have blended the fine racial traits of Englishmen and Germans,—ought to assist in peacefully developing their country into the one most admirable and lovable in East Asia.

My observations on the recent political trend of Japan have, however, compelled me to feel sorry for her. There are several reasons. First, the growth of a representative constitutional government the last sixty years has, in a short period, been arrested and now there is a government under the control of militarists. Secondly, a nation most noted for discipline and order has, in a few years, shown symptoms of a breakdown of that spirit, which fact often accounts for foreigners being unable to know where the power of the government lies and where the power of the army lies. Thirdly, a nation that ought to be most lovable and admirable has become a most terrible nation, which can find no friend, only enemies in this wide world. Fourthly, the new international situation created by force can only be maintained by greater force so that armaments must be increased without limit. But the endless increase of armaments will invariably mean an enhancement of international suspicion and consequently occasion a race for armaments throughout the world. Eventually it may also draw all the nations into a great war. A citation of these four points already

suffices to cause Japan's foreign friends to feel sorry for her.

A huge tract of newly occupied land in possession, the aggregate hatred of a race numbering four million burning at their heart, a powerful military neighbor on the continent, two naval rivals on the sea,—to deal with this situation requires political foresight and tact at once wise and cautious. A little carelessness may bring about an explosion of the first magnitude and lead the people of Japan along the road to national suicide.

"To check the horse on a hanging cliff," as was said of old, is a most difficult performance hitherto infrequently seen in the political history of the world. Nevertheless, on the boundless sea of bitterness he who changes his course of life can return to the land without fail. The danger of non-repentance is more than imaginable.

Therefore, my last word to the Japanese people is that they must treasure the past glories of their nation and all the more take good care of her future. As I do not believe that the destruction of Japan would mean a blessing to China or to the world, so I must offer this last counsel to the Japanese people.

In closing, I thank Mr. Takamobu Murobushi for his kindness in inviting me to express myself. This sort of kindness can only be returned by telling the truth.

October 3, 1935.

Takamobu Murobushi's Reply

Dear Dr. Hu:—

I am rejoiced to receive your two letters, and especially the contribution which you promised to write when I was in Peiping. At this time when a mutual understanding between China and Japan is imperative, I need not point out the significance of your contribution to the "Japan Review" in both its meaning and mission. I am grieved that on account of the complicated national situation in Japan, part of your article had to be deleted in print,—for which I must apologize to you. On the other hand, I must inform you that since the translation of your "Word to the Japanese People" appeared in the "Japan Review," it has created a very sympathetic feeling among the intelligensia in this country. They have accorded you unusual praise and your country unbounded sympathy. Probably these facts fully satisfy you, do they not?

I often think that the necessity of having a mutual understanding between Japan and China has grown more and more urgent. I often feel regretfully that if a *rapprochement* had been reached before September 18, 1931, most probably there never would have occurred that untoward incident. You are fully aware,—and more keenly aware than we on this side—of the unpleasant relations that have existed between China and Japan since the incident of September 18, (or more safely, further back, since the World War was fought). On our part there is also no need of concealment. As a Japanese proverb says, "The more you conceal, the more you reveal." Heaven will ultimately disclose anything that man tries to hide away. But probably for this reason, China and Japan must restore their relations to the extent of mutual understanding, mutual reliance, and mutual assistance. In this I firmly believe and entertain no doubt.

When you ask the Japanese people "to talk no more about Sino-Japanese friendship," how can I fail to understand your sentiments? At least, the intellectual class in Japan understand you and cannot refrain from receiving your sad announcement sympathetically. This counsel, according to you, is truth, and such a truth we want to hear, because we desire to learn from a representative of China what is in the minds of your compatriots. We should be absolutely true, no matter what the Chinese people think of us, and no matter what kind of people we have among ourselves. In a word, we Japanese love truth, seek truth, and bow to truth. We will not submit to any form of power, however mighty it may be. This the Japanese can be proud of. One of your sages said, "If, on examination, I find that I am upright, I will go forward against thousands and tens of thousands," and I do not believe that the Japanese hold to such wise teachings less firmly than the Chinese. The teachings of your sages, particularly those of Confucius, Mencius, Laotzu, Chwangtzu, and others of the Pre-Chin Period, though they constitute splendid bequests of China, have formed the flesh, blood, and bones of the Japanese life, and in all likelihood will forever form the property of the Japanese people.

We know full well that China once launched an anti-Confucianism movement, and, Dr. Hu, we also have a proper cognizance of your position. As the waves of Western civilization have lashed and washed the whole world; no people, irrespective of nationality, have ever escaped from the oppression of Westernization. Men like you are the forerunners of your country, who have received the culture of western Europe with open arms and are now waking the masses from lethargy as an alarm-bell does. We understand fully that their movement will necessarily become that of iconoclasts.

Japan, too, has chosen this road, and as far as this point is concerned, the forerunners of the Meiji Era have gone ahead of yours. Buddhism has long degenerated into a mere worship. Likewise, Confucianism has for a long, long time been held in contempt by the intellectual leaders in Japan. All the heritage of the Orient has been buried under the "reactionary" terms. But mankind is by no means free from geographical surroundings and historical control. After all, we are Orientals. We build our foundations on Oriental history and traditions. We have been brought up with an Oriental outlook of the world. With that education we cultivate our spirit and search for the meaning of life. In all these matters we are not in the least different from each other.

Next, let us talk about your sages. As the author of the "History of Ancient Chinese Philosophy," you thoroughly understand the remark, "To see what is right and not to do it is want of courage." How dear such remarks are to us Japanese, how true these are to us, you must have realized, wise as you are. The spirit of righteousness continuously flows in the veins of the Japanese people. It is the spirit of *Bushido*, the spirit of loyalty and righteousness. Even in the less refined sections of society, it develops into the spirit of one who is ready to champion another's cause. It often rises and often falls, and there is no denying the fact that European civilization has now overshadowed it. Materialism and Judaism, German Militarism and British Imperialism have exerted no small influence upon Japan. That the commercial and industrial classes in this country have been bitten by the fangs of materialism, that the young men in this country have been intoxicated by treatises of a materialistic nature, and that a group of my compatriots has imperialistic dreams,—all these are facts that we never can deny.

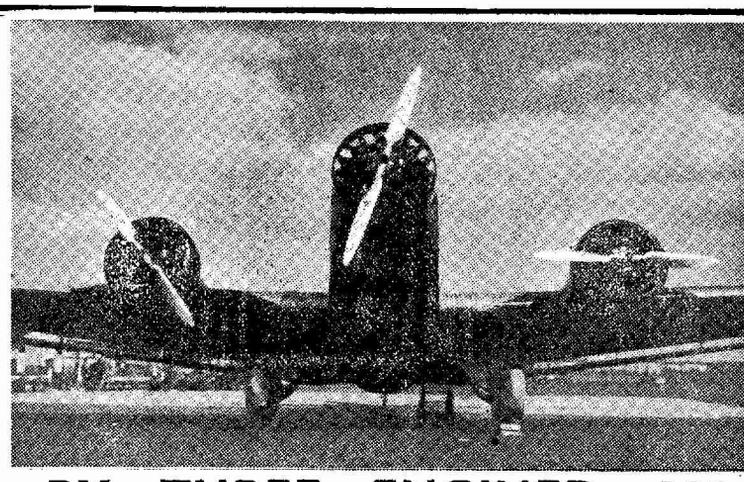
In your article there is a place where you express deep concern over Japan. We are grateful to the advice given by an eminent thinker of our neighboring country. "We work gems by using stones from other hills,"—a line from the Book of Odes, meaning that anything from other sources may be of assistance,—has also been widely circulated for a long time in this country. I am very glad to tell you that we Japanese are ready to regard the sincere advice of a negihbor as a spiritual requisite and instruction. Really Japan is not free from errors and impulses, nor from exertions contrary to what Mencius called the spirit of seeking profit through righteousness. She is not free from violations of the Japanese spirit but prone to avarice of the English type. We, too, often take these defects as having possibility of precipitating Japan into crisis. It may be considered as a golden revelation in history that no people or race can long maintain their position unless they are upright. The time has come for Japan to take heed on her own initiative, even without receiving your advice. The doomsday, so to speak, has come upon her. "So long as Japan is guided by allurements, her future must be in extreme danger," we have kept on thus advising the Japanese poeple in the last few years.

We listen with deference to the advice that we should check ourselves upon the hanging cliff. Aristotle taught mankind the lesson of "moderation." The idea that excess is as bad as insufficiency is an everlasting truth taught by your sages to humanity. It is fitting and proper that at their time of prosperity mankind or citizens of a nation should not forget to reflect seriously. From this point of view, no country in the world needs to devote herself to more serious reflection. Japan has now entered upon the first phase of a golden age not hitherto experienced in history, as you have honestly and frankly recognized. The diligence, the strenuous struggle and the ambitious spirit of the Japanese, just as you have said, have contributed to the greatness of Japan as one of the powers in the world. Because of many years of her hard struggle and her ingenuity, Japan at present is forging ahead with sails full on the world sea of politics as if she were a kingly ruler. Those who curse her will be cursed back; those who prove to be her opponents will be smitten to pieces. Relying on the power she possesses, she has taken that attitude, and her people have begun to recognize that mission.

But at this moment, at this weighty moment, crisis, as your far-seeing eye has perceived truly, lurks on the verge of that golden age. If the Japanese people should act solely on impulses and take advantage of the weakness of another nation at the expense of their own conscience, the prospect of the golden age would at once fade into nothing. We must warn ourselves. I believe that all the Japanese people will feel grateful to your warning. On the other hand, I cannot but warn your country and request her to orientate her outlook.

I have never believed that Japan has not committed any error in the past. I completely endorse and accept, emotionally and rationally, your remark, "Do not take the resentful psychology lightly." I never have considered the China policy of Kato Komei as a wise policy of Japan. I must also acknowledge that Japan has not acquired a full understanding of China on account of the narrow-mindedness shown in her diplomatic relations with China. There are, however, several points on which we wish to question the intelligent people and leaders in China. Are your present leaders like the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the greatest leader of your country, who asked for cooperation from Japan with outstretched hands and who understood Japan and freely sought for help?

Of course, we will not overlook the resentful psychology, nor can we neglect its *raison d'etre*. But hatred may be so developed as to dissolve itself, or so cultivated as to brew deeper hatred, and, in the worst circumstance, still deeper hatred until the seed of perpetual hatred is sown. Though we express a full measure of sympathy on this point, we should like China to give heed here. Next, I wish to ask, Is China doing the utmost to eradicate hatred and the seed of perpetual hatred, or is she cultivating them? Have



TRAVEL BY THREE - ENGINED AIR LINERS
to
NANKING, CHENGCHOW, SIAN, CHENGTU, PEIPING, LANCHOW,
arriving in one day, with connections to
NINSHIA, PAOTOW,
arriving on the next day of flying
For full information please apply to
EURASIA AVIATION CORPORATON
Head Office: 97 Jinkee Road, Shanghai (Tel. 15780)
PASSENGERS MAIL FREIGHT

the leaders in your country tried hard to persuade the people to generate genuine friendship, or are they striving to deteriorate Sino-Japanese relations till no hope of amelioration is possible?

All the world knows that with Japan as her objective, China adopts the policy of bidding one power against another. How the United States helped China, how Great Britain dealt artfully with Japan, and what the Soviet Union did to China and how a national representative of China advocated formation of an alliance with Soviet Russia and admission of Communists into the Party,—all these still remain vivid in our memory. What the results were can also be recalled.

I have just referred to artifice of Great Britain in her diplomacy with Japan. People are so attracted by her beautiful gestures that they often forget the fatal curses she carries covered. The intelligent class in your country frequently take note of the consequences that came from the exceedingly cunning Englishmen. You are acquainted with the fact that China has suffered several times and consequently initiated the anti-foreign movement of nationalism. But I wish to ask the leaders in your country, Is she apt to forget these grievances?

Ireland, India, Egypt, South Africa, Arabia and others have become offerings on the altar,—this fact no nation in the world can ever forget. One-fifth of the land on the globe has turned to be the slave market of a country with a population of thirty or forty millions!

Here we issue a warning, "Do not be enticed by Great Britain." In addition we hope to call, not in vague terms, the attention of the leaders in your country to this question: Which is China's enemy, which should be so regarded, Dr. Hu Shih,—Japan or England?

Let Japan and China, the intellectual elements of Japan and those of China, join hands and strive hard to protect and uphold Oriental liberty, the Oriental heritage, and the Oriental civilization! Let us go further in order to move the stage of world history to the Orient!

Many thanks for reading through my unworthy letter.

TAKAMOBU MUROBUSHI.

Mizawasun, November 10, 1935.

American Consul General at Hankow Asks Gen. Ho Chien to Protect U. S. Citizens

Paul R. Josselyn, American Consul-General at Hankow, last week telegraphed to the Governor of Hunan Province, Gen. Ho Chien, an urgent request to protect American citizens in the path of the Chinese Communist armies. Four American Roman Catholic priests were stationed at Chenkih, two at Supu and one at Lungtan. Nine others are stationed at Chahking, where Communists were reported on November 29.

Many Missionaries Arrive in China from America

A large group of missionaries from almost every denomination arrived in Shanghai on the *President Lincoln*, last week. Some left the ship here to go to North China, others continued on to Hongkong and Manila. Among missionaries disembarking here were the following: Miss Edith Boyd, a teacher in the North China Union Language School at Peiping; Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Britain, Baptist missionaries, en route to Yates Academy, Soochow; Mrs. W. B. Hamilton, Presbyterian teacher returning from furlough to her station at Tsinan, Shantung. Miss Alice Murphy is en route to the Catholic Mission at Shasi, Hupeh; Miss Mollie Townsend, Methodist missionary, is going to Chee Loo University, Tsinan; and Miss Genevieve Trainham, Baptist missionary-nurse, is heading for Chengchow, Honan.

British Appreciate Chinese Art, Ambassador Quo Tai-chi Says in Speech

Speaking at the dinner given by the British Government at Lancaster House in London, Dec. 3, in connection with the International Exhibition of Chinese Art, the Chinese Ambassador, Quo Tai-chi, referred to the generous support given to the exhibition by Wang Ching-wei. Mr. Quo said that no Chinese could help but feel enriched in his own sense of his country's art by the depth and catholicity with which the English people appreciated Chinese painting, carving and moulding. The exhibition commemorated the great fact, added Mr. Quo, that the sense of merely quaint and curious had gone for ever as between China and the West, both in their ways and in other matters than the arts.

Italo-American Asks Injunction Against Embargo

Philip Girodano, an executive officer of *Il Progresso*, an Italian-American newspaper, brought suit in the United States District Court in New York Dec. 3, asking for an injunction to prevent the United States from withholding such commodities as cotton, oil, copper or iron, from Italy. Mr. Girodano, as an American citizen, claims that an embargo would cause a personal loss to him. A warning to American manufacturers of munitions who have not yet registered with the Department of State was issued Dec. 3 by Secretary of State Hull. Prosecution will follow unless the companies comply immediately, he declared.

Why Japan Wants North China—and Why China Should Not Give It Up

BY C. Y. W. MENG (孟長泳)

IN Chapter VI dealing with the creation of "Manchukuo," the famous and historic Lytton Report has the following to say:

"It is clear that the independence movement, which had never been heard of in Manchuria before September 18, 1931, was only made possible by the presence of the Japanese troops." The Report further points out that the two factors which contributed to the creation of Manchukuo were "the presence of Japanese troops and the activities of Japanese officials, both civil and military." The Report concludes that "for this reason the present regime can not be considered to have been called into existence by a genuine and spontaneous independent movement." Should there be another "Inquiry Commission" by the League of Nations and another "Report" be made on the present so-called "autonomous movement" in North China, the same conclusion would undoubtedly be reached. The Japanese Empire would be "for the second time" condemned by the whole civilized world, and the Japanese militarists although they might go on with their military actions in China would in fact receive another setback, not in the battlefield but in diplomacy, and would suffer another "moral defeat!"

In his article on the "North China Problem," Dr. Hu Shih, a philosopher of international reputation, and editor of the *Independent Review* in Peiping (See No. 179), at the very beginning of his article told his readers that "there is no such autonomous or independent movement among the people in North China." Our learned philosopher then went on to say that he was one of those who attended the party given to the educators and publicists in Peiping by the Mayor of Peiping, who took the occasion to make a verbal and detailed report on the situation. During his 45-minute talk, the Mayor of Peiping, according to Dr. Hu, told the audience "how strong pressure was being brought to bear upon them (Chinese officials) at least 'three times per day' by 'certain people' to force General Sung Chi-yuan, (Commander of Garrison forces of Peiping and Tientsin) and General Chin Teh-chun (Chairman of Provincial Government of Chahar) to quickly decide their attitude regarding the autonomy of North China." "During this 45-minute talk," said Dr. Hu, "there was not a single word mentioned by the Mayor which tended to show that the people in North China had ever demanded such autonomy." What is called the autonomous movement in North China has nothing to do with the people there," concluded Dr. Hu.

This statement, together with the many "declarations" "manifestoes," "urgent telegrams" etc., issued by the Chinese people and public bodies in Peiping and Tientsin to the nation should be more than sufficient to prove that the autonomous movement in North China is only another "independence movement," agitated and engineered by "the Japanese officials, both civil and military," and it is not a "genuine and spontaneous independence movement" of the local people.

"Cause" and "Motive" of the Autonomous Movement

In studying the present situation in North China, we must not forget the fact that when China took steps on November 4 to reform her currency by a decree establishing "inconvertibility of notes," Japan was the only nation in the world which opposed the Chinese action. It must be further pointed out that it is important for us to note that the Japanese opposition did not come from the Japanese financial circles but from the Japanese military clique—the War Office, General Staff Office and Japanese Kwangtung Army. It is generally agreed by keen observers of the situation that the bitter opposition against the Chinese financial reforms by the Japanese militarists is the spark that set off the conflagration, though the fuel of the explosion had been laid long ago. This leads us to ask why the Japanese militarists should be so bitterly opposed to the Chinese currency reforms? On further investigation, the truth of the situation is somewhat as follows:—

For some time back the Japanese were said to have been doing what they could to "buy up" Chinese silver dollars and also Chinese bank-notes, principally from the Central Bank, the Bank of China, and the Bank of Communications, all being Chinese government banks. At that time the exchange was against the Yen. The amount of notes so "bought up" is variously reported, but some circles estimate it to be more than $300,000,000. But that the sum must be quite large, goes without saying. According to another report, most of these Chinese notes were stored in Formosa. To be brief, the Japanese intention was to create a financial crisis in China at a time when China was already in bad financial condition by shipping back to China the huge quantity of the Chinese bank-notes, and presenting them to the banks for "cash payment," thus intending to cause a "run" on all these government banks—a situation which would, undoubtedly, have been most disastrous to China, and which would been quite beyond any remedy! Should this have taken place, the Japanese would have come to China, and, as a "friendly gesture," would make many offers, one of which of course would have been the "low-interest or non-interest loans," remembering, of course, well how in the old days "money could conquer China" when the Anfu clique was in power in China.

There is another reason for the Japanese action. That is, by suddenly taking away a huge quantity of silver from China, it would not only create a "run" on all government banks and a most disturbing financial situation in China, but it would also prevent the Chinese Government from buying any more military planes and ammunition, the purchase of which requires large shipments of Chinese silver, "in preparation for war with Japan" —as the Japanese used to allege.

But just at the time when the Japanese had the stage set to put their plan into action, Nanking, to the surprise of the Japanese, by a decree dated Nov. 4, declared the "inconvertibility of notes," thus bringing about a complete failure of their scheme. According to report, the shipment of Chinese notes back to China arrived here just one day before the enforcement of the decree. Had the Ministry of Finance taken the action one day later, it would have been entirely too late to save the situation. Such is the opinion of well-informed circles.

Only a couple of weeks ago we heard about the transfer of Mr. Ariyoshi, the Japanese ambassador to China, to Belgium. The opinion of well-informed circles is that the Japanese militarists were not satisfied with their ambassador in China for his "failure" to observe and discover the Chinese actions, and to inform them beforehand of the possible Chinese action. That explains his possible transfer to Belgium.

Nanking's "Choice"—Abolition of the Decree or Autonomy of North China?

By starting the autonomous movement in North China, the Japanese militarists are employing the situation as a "lever" to extract some promises and other actions from Nanking to "help them the (Japanese) out" regarding the huge quantity of Chinese notes in their possession. So, according to the report, the Japanere militarists were quoted to have opined that they would prefer to give up their attempt to wrest North China from China, "provided China would abolish the decree of November 4." In other words, there are two choices before China—the abolition of the decree, or the autonomy of North China, which is another word for the "loss" of North China to Japan. The Japanese militarists were reported to have further "threatened" China that they (Japanese) would go to war with China "before the end of the 25th Year of the Republic" (1936) before China is well prepared for major warfare, should China fail to abolish the decree of November 4!

Such is the Japanese "malicious intention" and "intrigue" to create a financial disturbance in China—which would have far greater and disastrous consequences for China. Such is the cause and the motive of the present autonomous movement in North China—to force China to give up North China to Japan, or to abolish the decree of November 4 to enable the Japanese to "cash" the huge quantity of Chinese notes in their possession!

Nanking's Predicament—Sympathy for Gen. Sung

There is no doubt that the acceptance of any of the alternatives would be most disastrous to China. While further loss of more northern provinces, in addition to the whole of Manchuria and Jehol, might bring about another political dissension, cabinet crisis, or even internal "revolution," arising from the dissatisfaction among the masses with the government, the abolition of the decree of November 4 in which China would at once bring about the "flight" of a huge quantity of silver out of the country and this would be equally disastrous to the welfare of the country. Nanking is indeed in a serious predicament —a situation which has apparently driven Nanking to take the only way out of the impasse. That is, to agree to establish a regime similar to that prevailing in Mongolia to meet the Japanese desires.

But the Chinese masses certainly do not understand the situation well, and do not appreciate the difficult position of the government. In this connection, we have particularly to sympatlize General Sung Chi-yuan, the "hero of the Battle of Hsifengkow," in a most difficult position. On the one hand, he is always under the strong military pressure of the Japanese militarists to force him to join the autonomous movement; but on the other hand, he is always bound tightly by the instructions from Nanking to "avoid as much as possible any armed conflict with Japan." On the one hand he has to abide by the instructions from Nanking; but at the same time be must also to listen to the words of the Japanese military officials. So, sometimes he has to speak some words which show decidedly that his allegience is with Nanking; but sometimes he has to alter his voice which, when interpreted, shows nothing more than that the once hero of Hsifengkow has gone over to the secessionist movement. But the truth is

TO INCREASE THE RANGE

of

THEIR CAMERAS

KODAK Super Sensitive Panchromatic Film records quick exposures under light conditions that were impossible before...out-doors on dull day, indoors under artificial light. While not noticeably faster than Verichrome in bright sun in the middle of the day, this sensational film is fifty per cent faster by morning and afternoon light...three times as fast as Verichrome under artificial light.

It is fully panchromatic and has green halation-proof backing which dissolves awy in development.

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

185 Yuen Ming Yuen Road Shanghai

he is in a serious predicament. But he could get out of this predicament if Nanking would give him instructions "to fight", which we believe is what General Sung wants. So we should have every confidence in the General. The editors in writing their editorials on the situation should put themselves in the same position as General Sung is in, and should not create any more sensation or ill-feeling between the authorities and the populace.

Nanking's "Explanation"—Japanese Financer's Mission to China

It is very interesting to note that seven prominent government leaders, namely, General Chiang Kai-shek, Chu Cheng, General Feng Yu-hsiang, Sun Fo, Yu Yu-jeng, Chou Lu and Ting Wei-fan, in a resolution introduced to the First Plenary Session of the C. E. C. and C. S. C. proposed that "the Session refer the Currency Reform and financial stabilization measures to the Standing Committee of the C. E. C. and the National Government, so that the latter organs may clearly 'explain' to the Kuomintang Members and the 'people' at large the object of the monetary reform." By taking this action, it is very obvious that Nanking desires to give some "official explanation" of the decree of November 4 to the people, meaning of course, the "Japanese people," emphasizing that it is an action aiming at internal financial reform.

Of course, to us, such "explanation" is entirely unnecessary, for every one in the world understands well, and further supports, the Chinese action, which is an epock-making step and a decisive turning point in the financial history of the nation in solving and checking the growing unemployment, widespread bankruptcies, flight of capital abroad, fall in government revenues and adverse balance of payments, etc.,—except the "Japanese people," due to the "malicious intentions" and "intrigue" they had planned before. Such step (to have a "managed currency") under the present conditions in China, is very common, and has necessarily to be taken, even were there no Japanese intrigue to create financial disturbance and crisis in China. The Japanese militarists oppose the Chinese action just because the latter has unearthed their "intrigue," and has destroyed completely their much premeditated "scheme" in China. We do not think that Nanking's "explanation" would appease them in any way!

But that the Japanese have been "pressing on" to obtain satisfaction from Nanking regarding the huge quantity of Chinese notes in their possession could easily be seen when three of leading financers and bankers in Tokyo arrived at Nanking, a few days ago, one of them being the governor of the Bank of Japan, whose mission, though unknown, besides discussing the many Sino-Japanese economic and financial issues, must have had much to do with the disposition of the huge quantity of Chinese notes which are now in Japanese possession!

Importance of North China to China

Historically, many of Northern Provinces are the historical and cultural centers of China, some of them being former capitals of China before. Agriculturally, North China produces about 2,200,000,000 tans* of wheat or about 55% of the total wheat production in the country, half of which is for local consumption, and half of which is transported to other provinces; about 7,000,000,000 tans of cotton or more than 60% of the total cotton production in the country, and though only one-tenth of the cotton in North China is exported to foreign countries, it constitutes about ⅔ of the total cotton export; about 510,000 tans of wool or about 92% of the total wool production in the country, half of which is for export, which is about 86% of the total wool export to foreign countries. Industrially, out of 92 cotton mills in the country, 22 of them are situated in North China, and both from the standpoint of number of laborers and spindles, it is about one-fifth of the total. Out of 89 flour mills, 44 of them are situated in North China, the production of which amounts to one-third of the total flour production in the country. Out of 320,000 boxes of matches, 150,000, or 47%, are produced in North China. About 53% of China's coal producation is mined in North China. The coal production in Shansi, Hopei and Shantung alone is already 45% of the total. Out of 2,480,000,000 tons of coal reserve in the country, 88% is under the ground of nine Northern Provinces. Shensi, Hopei and Shantung alone posses 53% of the deposits! Commercially, the amount of export to foreign countries from North China is one-third of China's total expert. From the standpoint of mileage of railways and highways, about 46% of railways and about 33% of highways in the country are in North China.

North China—The "Lifeblood" of China

From the above it is clear that North China is the "lifeblood" to China, historically, agriculturally, industrially and commercially. China is undergoing her industrial reconstruction, but China could never afford to lose a large portion of her natural resources in the country, which lie mostly in North China. So the Chinese writers consider North China as "neck" of China. When the neck is being "cut off," the life of the man is doomed. So the 450,000,000 Chinese people have resolved to oppose bitterly any "secessionist," "autonomous" or "independent" movement under any circumstances, and are prepared to fight at all hazards for North China "to maintain the sovereign administrative and territorial integrity of China!"

Nanking, Dec. 7, 1935.

*"*Tan*" *is the Chinese name for what is known in English as a picul (133 lbs.)*

How Japanese Create "News" and Distort Facts in North China

BY THE REVIEW'S TIENTSIN CORRESPONDENT

THE PRESENT racket concerned with the "movement for autonomy of the North China provinces" has many similarities with the events accompanying the declaration of Manchurian "independence" in 1932. As in the latter case, the Japanese news agencies are conspicuous with reports having nothing to do with facts, a good part of these reports being nothing more than insinuations, distortions of facts or deliberate lies. The future historian of present events will probably have considerable difficulty in sifting truth from lies, as these distortions of facts now fill the pages of Japanese and Manchukuo newspapers. Needless to say, the general purpose of these "reports" is to give the idea that the present autonomy racket is a genuine and spontaneous movement of the entire population of North China. And this end is being sought by methods tried early in 1932 in Manchuria, that is, by a heap of lies and distortions of facts.

Take, for instance, how the *Kokutsu* news agency (which is—by the way—another name of *Rengo* service) has handled the recent "demonstration" in this city of adherents of the so-called movement for autonomy of North China. This incident was reported by this agency as follows (quoted verbatim) :—

"Tientsin, Nov. 25 (urgent).—Early this morning, a crowd of about 4,000—5,000 adherents of the autonomy of Hopei Province marched in a close formation towards the Municipality, the Garrison Headquarters, the Head Offices of the P.-M. Railway, the Bureau of Public Safety, and other government institutions and occupied them all without any resistance. It was too early, hence these offices were empty of their employees."

"Later. At about 10 :00 o'clock this morning, the authorities managed to re-occupy the Headquarters of the Tientsin Garrison and the Bureau of Public Safety, until then in the hands of adherents of the autonomy of Hopei and North China. Following this, the crowd marched towards the premises of the Tientsin High Court and the Tax Bureau and seized them also. The autonomists are in high spirits."

"Later. The autonomists, who this morning seized the most important government offices in Tientsin, are headed by delegates from various hsiens of the Tientsin district as well as the Demilitarized Zone. Having seized these establishments, they began to distribute leaflets signed by Wang Ming, chief of the 'Dare to Die Corps of the Hopei Autonomous Army' (then follows a verbatim quotation of the proclammation which is not of interest)."

"Later. A crowd of autonomists seized a public library in the native city, and is now conducting a demonstration in front of it. The library has been converted into the headquarters of the autonomists; a large signboard, bearing the inscription 'The Staff of the People's Army' hangs over its entrance. The motor-lorries are seen in front of the headquarters, all bearing large placards with inscriptions 'Down with the Kuomintang!' "We Insist on Immediate Autonomy, and so forth."

So-Called "Demonstration" a Fiasco

Out of these four dispatches of the *Kokutsu* (that is, *Rengo*) news service, all issued by their Tientsin office, not a single one conveyed the truth. The demonstration about which they wrote so much was not even a demonstration in the true meaning of the word and ended—as is known—in a complete fiasco.

The facts of the case were as follows; a band of about 300 hired thugs, mostly drug addicts and riff-raff, marched out of the Japanese Concession and seized a public library on Tung Mah Loo, a few blocks away from the said Concession; about a hundred of these thugs wore khaki uniforms, evidently to prove that they were members of the "People's Troops"; since the band behaved well and did not interfere with traffic, the police made no attempt to block its pace; the appearance of this unusual band attracted a large crowd of on-lookers and idlers, as usually is the case in Chinese quarters, which swelled into a mob of several thousand strong; having become tired of their harangues or perhaps dissatisfied with their demagogy, the crowd set itself on the "autonomists", tore down all their placards, stripped the "autonomists" of their uniforms and was about to handle them roughly when the police arrived and saved the "autonomists" from the enraged crowd; the uniforms, stripped from the demonstrators, were all collected and handed to a Japanese officer (for "future use" as reported *Reuter* somewhat humorously), who was called up by the police for that specific purpose.

Such are the bare facts about the demonstration. Besides the library, no other public place was occupied or seized by the band of "autonomists". All these details occurred only in the imagination of "journalists" of the *Rengo* service in Tientsin, who therefore circulated deliberate lies and distortions of facts about this demonstration, the sole purpose whereof cannot be otherwise but to mislead the public of their own country and Manchukuo (happily, outside their own country nobody reads their blurbs).

Honest journalism requires that not a single important fact about an event be omitted, yet the *Rengo* dispatches contain not the slightest reference to the findings of the Chinese authorities following this laughable demonstration. These findings are very important, to wit, according to depositions of those arrested and who took part in the demonstration, a good part of "autonomists" had a very hazy idea about the purpose of their being taken to Tung Mah Loo, and that they were paid 40 cents for partaking in this demonstration. That many "autonomists" were confirmed drug addicts and thugs has been written, and there is no need to revert to it again.

Seeing that the demonstration did not turn out as had been expected, the *Kokutsu* agency saw fit to distribute the folllowing correction (quoted verbatim) ;—

"Tientsin, Nov. 25.—In connection with to-day's demonstration of 'autonomists' and the occupation by them of the Town Hall, the Bureau of Public Safety, the Garrison Headquarters and the Head Offices of the P.-M. Railway, it is learned that certain Chinese circles entertain the idea that the demonstration was instigated by the Japanese. An investigation, carried out by the Japanese military authorities, has disclosed the fact that these rumors are entirely groundless. It is also learned that there was, in no case, a forcible seizure of Chinese public places by the 'autonomists' this morning, but these places were visited by demonstrators only for the purpose of filing their petitions to grant immediate autonomy to the people of Hopei Province."

No Forcible Occupation of Public Places

There you are! After all what has been said and written about the plucky "autonomists", it turns out that they simply went to petition the authorities and that there was, after all, no forcible occupation or seizure of a number of public places as four previous dispatches had clearly stated. Strange fellows these *Kokutsu* writers; must be they have not the slightest respect for their readers.

Earlier, the same news agency circulated cables to the effect that all North China leaders, as Sun Che-yuan, Shang Chen, Han Fu-chih, Chen Keh, etc., were in complete accord with the movement for autonomy of the North China provinces and that all of them were about to issue a declaration of independence. These reports reached their climax at the time of the declaration of "independence" of the Demilitarized Zone by Yin Ju-keng, but all of them proved to be groundless; none of these leaders has so far come out with the much heralded declaration of independence. On the contrary, all of them appear to cooperate with the central government in solving the North China situation, and that despite tremendous pressure brought to bear upon them by the Japanese military. Yet, *Kokutsu* insisted that they were the moving spirits of "autonomy."

Other distortions of facts in connection with the present racket in North China concern the names of two prominent persons: Kung Do-chen, the living descendant of Confucius, upon whom—it will be remembered—the Government recently bestowed the highest possible distinction, and Marshal Wu Pei-fu, the erstwhile war-lord of the Chihli faction. The Japanese press reports stated that both these gentlemen were in accord with the "movement" for autonomy and that they would likely head the new regime in North China. Again, these persons appear not to be interested in, if not actively opposed to, the Japanese conceived and instigated movement. It is, therefore, another deliberate lie intended to mislead the public.

In the face of these deliberate and malicious distortions of facts, as practised habitually by Japanese news agencies and pressmen, it is really fortunate that all other great news distributing agencies, as *Reuter*, *United Press*, *Havas*, etc., and great newspapers, are represented here by their own men, who, despite official "red-tape" and personal risks involved, disseminate news as they are. Without them, the world would have been swimming in a sea of lies and insinuations, as distributed by the so-called Japanese news agencies and pressmen. When one thinks of these gentlemen, he gets ashamed of the profession, as they defile it.

Tientsin, December 6, 1935.

Dr. Wu Lien-teh Heads New Bureau Under Health Administration Office

The National Quarantine Service has wound up its affairs. Dr. Wu Lien-teh, the Director, proceeded from Shanghai to Nanking during the week to submit a report to the National Health Administration. A new bureau, under the Health Administration, will take charge of the quarantine work, with Dr. Wu as Director.

ELECTRIC POWER
CHEAP
RELIABLE
FLEXABLE
AND
SMOOTH
SHANGHAI POWER COMPANY
Head Office, 95 Nanking Road Tel. 11010

Dr. Sze Explains China's Currency Policy to Boston Audience

Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, the Chinese Ambassador to United States, was honored at a luncheon Nov. 7 by the Mayor of Boston, in the course of which Dr. Sze delivered an address explaining the new currency policy of the Chinese Government. Dr. Sze, among other things, said :—"This new currency and banking policy represents one of the efforts which the Chinese Government is making to check the economic depression from which China has been suffering during the last three or four years. It is thus in line with the efforts which other countries, including the United States, have been making to bring about that return to normal prosperity which we all so earnestly desire. It is the belief of the Chinese Government that the measures it is now taking will strongly tend to stabilize the Chinese dollar and prevent the violent exchange fluctuations which have made trade between China and other countries so difficult and costly. Thus a most serious obstacle to legitimate international trade will be removed. In the effort to bring this about I am sure that China can count upon not only the approval but the active support of all her friends abroad."

Four Million Dollar Loan to Finance Hwai River Conservancy

Negotiations are being brought to a successful conclusion by Chao Ti-hua, commissioner of the finance department of the Kiangsu Provincial Government, with leading Chinese banks in Shanghai for a loan of $4,400,000 on security of Flood Relief Bonds and Reconstructions Bonds with a face value of $6,500,000. The loan is to finance completion of the conservancy project for the Hwai River district and the Grand Canal. The Central Bank of China, Bank of China and Bank of Communications have promised to advance a total sum of $3,300,000 while the Kiangsu Bank and the Kiangsu Farmers' Bank have agreed to advance $550,000 each. Pending further negotiations concerning the rate of interest and definite sinking fund for the bonds, the agreement will be signed shortly.

The loan sought by Kiangsu represents the fourth one obtained by provincial governments in Shanghai during the last 40 days. The Szechuen Provincial Government had recently obtained a fund of $12,000,000, the Kiangsu Provincial Government $3,400,000, and the Kiangsu Provincial Government, $2,800,000. All of the loans are obtained from local Chinese banks, mostly on security of provincial bonds.

"Autonomists" Order Seizure of Customs and Salt Revenue

Yin Ju-keng, head of the Autonomists Council, has ordered the magistrates of the 22 hsien in the demilitarized zone to detain all Customs and Salt revenue in the areas under their jurisdiction. This means interference with the Customs at all passes along the Great Wall, as well as at Shanhaikuan, Chinwangtao, and Tangshan.

He is also stated to have prohibited the circulation in the demilitarized zone of notes of Central Bank of China and of all Chinese banks in Shanghai, and to have issued orders to the Salt Commissioner at Changlu to hand over all revenue to his bureau in Tangshan.

Educational Policies in North China Altered to Satisfy Japan

Special precautions have been taken by the Peiping authorities in the past few days upon the receipt of information that a gigantic demonstration would be held by the students, according to the Bureau of Social Affairs of the City Government of Peiping.

Loy Shin-shang, Commissioner of Social Affairs, in Peiping stated in a recent interview that the new educational policies in the former capital include : (1) For the special position of North China, all text books in the schools will exclude special attention to Party education, (2) For the maintenance of friendly relations, as instructed by the National Government, all material in text books which may cause undesirable feelings against a foreign country will be excluded, and (3) For the preservation of peace and order, all Communist teachings will be suppressed.

Japanese Again Speak of "Gen. Chiang's Double-Faced Policy"

The assertedly waning power of Wang Ching-wei and the growing strength of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek formed the subject of a long editorial in the Shanghai *Mainichi* Dec. 11. "The Wang-Chiang co-operation," the *Mainichi* commented, "has been manifestly a camouflage of Gen. Chiang's double-faced policy. Mr. Wang, possessing no actual power, was used as a smoke-screen, to lure Japan. It is obvious that, although appointed the head of the Central Political Council, Mr. Wang is still politically impotent."

CLARENCE E. GAUSS APPOINTED U. S. CONSUL GENERAL IN SHANGHAI

Clarence E. Gauss has been appointed U. S. Consul General in Shanghai to succed E. S. Cunningham. Mr. Gauss is at present Consul General in Paris. He will make the trip here *via* the United States and is due in Shanghai about the middle of February. The appointment of Mr. Gauss is hailed by the entire American community. He has the qualification of having seen service in Shanghai on several previous occasions, and has been a veteran in the China service. He was in charge in Shanghai during the critical times of 1926-27. In the absence of Consul-General Cunningham he took charge here in the autumn of 1926 and remained until the summer of 1927. This period of service included the very tense period when the Nationalists entered Shanghai (in the Spring of 1927). In those days "Nationalists" were looked upon with mistrust by almost every nation in the world. Shanghai became a military camp; barbed wire was in evidence everywhere. But, nonetheless, the regime that was then initiated has endured ever since and gained the respect of the whole world. Mr. Gauss handled the situation with consummate skill. Mr. Gauss also saw service in Shanghai as deputy Consul General about a quarter of a century ago. He, like many others, in public service, has come up from the ranks by the aid of shorthand. He was stenographer and invalid pensions commissioner in the House of Representatives at Washington, 1903 to 1906, after which he entered the service of the Department of State. His served as deputy Consul General in Shanghai, 1907-09. He returned to the Department of State at Washington, then came out again to Shanghai as vice and deputy consul general at Shanghai, serving from 1912 to 1915, and then in charge until 1916; consul at Amoy 1916-20; at Tsinan 1920-1923; consul general at Mukden, 1924-26, at Shanghai again 1926-27, and Tientsin 1927-31; assigned to Department of State, 1931; counsellor of Legation at Peiping, 1933, whence he was assigned to Paris. Mr. Gauss was born at Washington, D.C., 1887, where he was educated. His wife, the former Rebecca Louise Barker of Los Angeles, is a charming hostess.

Clarence E. Gauss

Newly Appointed U. S. Consul General at Shanghai

No Imports of Italian Airplanes to China This Year

FIGURES published by the Chinese Maritime Customs up to the end of October this year show that there has been a considerable diminution in the import of aircraft and accessories this year as compared with last year.

Both this year and last year America for the ten-month period has been the principal supplier. The figures are as follows:

From the U.S. 1934.—G.U. 2,924,411. Total, G.U. 3,922,776
From the U.S. 1935.—G.U. 606,163. Total, G.U. 9,945,383

Contrary to the general impression Italy has not been a supplier this year. The column in the statistics opposite Italy is entirely blank. Neither any airplanes nor airplane accessories were imported (and paid for) from Italy during the entire ten months. Italy's contribution during the previous year (ten months' period) was G.U. 217,630.

Philippine Clipper Hops Off for Manila

The *Philippine Clipper*, sister-flying boat of the *China Clipper*, departed from San Francisco Dec. 9 on the second trans-Pacific airmail flight to Manila. The *Philippine Clipper* is carrying 5,000 letters.

In the meantime active preparations are in progress to have the Clipper ships land at Macao in order to make the service of real value to people living in China. Under existing conditions a letter posted say in Portland, Oregon, will arrive in Peiping, China, for example, almost as quickly by the regular services as by the trans-Pacific air service, owing to the time lost after the mail reaches Manila.

The United States Government has not yet completed negotiations with the Chinese Government for the handling of the mail after it arrives at Macao.

Wrecked Alaska Plane Found After Nine Days

Aerial searchers combing the Bristol Bay region in Alaska early Dec. 4 discovered Estol Call, pilot of the wrecked plane, and Stanley Hermanson, his passenger, who, for nine days, lay injured beside their wrecked airplane but survived both the wounds received when their ship crashed and the exposure suffered before they were found.

Peiping-Canton Air Service to Resume

Preparations are being made by the Eurasia Aviation Corporation for the resumption of the Peiping-Canton air service which was suspended sometime ago for lack of planes. A definite date for the resumption, however, has not yet been named.

More Taxes in Kwangtung for Air Defence

Canton co-operation is being sought by the Kwangtung provincial authorities from the local Chamber of Commerce in collecting the rent of houses from the citizens in the city for two months in advance, for the consolidation of air defences of Canton.

Kwangtung-Kwangsi Air Service to Be Opened

With the approval of the Ministry of Communications, the Southwestern Aviation Corporation will open an airline to link up the two provinces of Kwangtung and Kiangsi, it is announced.

Three Killed in Japanese Army Bomber Crash

Three Japanese army fliers were killed at Tokorozawa, Dec. 3 in a mid-air collision between two single-motored bombers.

Japan Permits Flight of British Aircraft

Informal permission for the visit to Tokyo of a squadron of the British Royal Air Force sometime next February was granted by the Tokyo Navy Office to the British Air Ministry Dec. 5. Tentative plans of the Navy Office provide for a refuelling stop at Kagoshima and a stop at the Kasumigaura Naval air base, with the craft following the Pacific coast line of Japan. The flying boats will hop off on their 7,000-mile air junket in Singapore, visiting Manila, Hongkong and Shanghai.

This will be the first visit of a Royal Air Force squadron to Japan. The cruise will be undertaken by No. 205 (F. B.) Squadron, which is equipped with short "Singapore" flying-boats. It will begin in the middle of February, and will be completed in the second week in March. The length of the round flight is about 7,000 miles. The route for the outward journey will be Kuching., Kudat, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Shanghai, Kagoshima, and various ports in Japan—possibly Takayama, or some other place.

German Aeronaut Makes Successful Tokyo-Osaka Glider Flight

With no mishap to mar his 430-kilometer flght to Osaka from Tokyo, Herr Werst Hilt, German pilot, completed Japan's first long-distance glider cruise by arriving in Osaka Dec. 5. The distance between Osaka and the Capital was covered in three stages, with stops on Miha Beach, near Shidzuoka, and in Nagoya.

Herr Hilt was decorated in Tokyo Dec. 10 with the Order of the Sacred Treasure, Fifth Class, in reoognition of his contributions to the promotion of aviation in Japan.

Trial Flights to Be Made on New Sino-French Ait Route

Trial flights on the new Sino-French airline will be made by the China National Aviation Corporation shortly after the completion of the survey for the projected line, according to information from the Corporation. Meanwhile, preparations are said to be proceeding apace for the opening of the air route. The date for its inauguration will be decided upon following the receipt of instructions from the Ministry of Communications.

U.S. and Britain to Cooperate in Proposed Transatlantic Air Line

Plans for the early operation of a transatlantic air service were approved at a conference of five nations at the State Department in Washington Dec. 8. Pan American Airways, the American line operating the new transpacific air mail service, and Imperial Airways, the great British air company, will be joint operators of the route. The service is not expected to materialise for at least a year, and it will probably be two before it is actually in operation.

A request for funds for the initiation of a transatlantic air mail service would be made at the forthcoming meeting of Congress, James A. Farley, the Postmaster-General, announced Dec. 4.

New Head for Soviet Aviation Administration

By order of S. Ordzhonikidze, Commissar for Heavy Industry, his assistant, Mikhail Kaganovich, has been appointed head of the Chief Administration of the Aviation Industry. M. Tupolev, well-known Soviet aircraft designer, has been appointed his first assistant and chief engineer of the Administration.

"China Clipper" Lands Back in California

Completing the first round trip of the new air mail service across the Pacific, the 25-ton flying boat *China Clipper*, belonging to Pan American Airways, arrived back in Alameda, California, Dec. 8 after a remarkable journey from Manila. The final lap of the return voyage—2410 miles from Honolulu—was covered in the record time of 17 hours and 1 minute. This means that the *China Clipper* travelled at an average speed of over 140 miles an hour. The total flying time from Manila was 63 hours and 28 minutes, while the flying time for the round trip was 123 hours and 15 minutes.

Three Japanese Naval Fliers Killed in Crash

Three Japanese naval fliers were killed Dec. 10 when their scouting hydroplane developed engine trouble and made a forced landing in a forest near Kawakami-mura, Shiga Prefecture.

Rescue of Shensi Priests by Airplane

Ten Catholic missionaries who have been besieged in Yenan, Shensi, for five months by Communists may possible be rescued by air. The missionaries are nine Spanish Franciscans under Bishop Ybanez. The Chinese military authorities, states Agentia Lumen, have suggested getting them out by airplane and an experiment is to be tried soon, five of the besieged having got out word that they are willing to take the risk.

Deflation Move in U.S.S.R.—Retail Prices and Salaries to Be Cut

A series of deflationary measures destined to complete the financial and monetary reforms undertaken in the U.S.S.R., will shortly be promulgated by the Soviet Government. One of the first steps, according to *Reuter*, will be a general reduction of retail prices, which is expected, in the course of the next month, to bring about 15 to 40 per cent slashes in the cost of products.

New Bridge Over Irtysh River Is Opened to Traffic

Traffic was opened last month on a new railway bridge over the Irtysh River near Omsk in Western Siberia. The bridge, one of the largest railway structures in Siberia, was built for the second track of the Chelyabinsk-line.

CONVEY THE WARMTH OF PERSONAL HOLIDAY GREETINGS
SEND A
RADIOGRAM
"Via RCA"
SPECIAL LOW RATES TO ALL COUNTRIES
DEC. 14th TO JAN. 6th
FOR FULL INFORMATION CONSULT OUR NEAREST REPRESENTATIVE
R.C.A. Communications, Inc.
(A Radio Corporation of America Subsidiary)
Office of Representative—Sasson House—Shanghai.
Tel. 19251

交通大學研究所
THE CHIAO-TUNG UNIVERSITY
RESEARCH INSTITUTE
With Branches at Tangshan and Peiping
To undertake the following works:—
INVESTIGATION
RESEARCH
EXPERIMENT
and
TESTING
All applications and inquiries should be addressed to the Director at 1945 Avenue Haig, Shanghai.

75-069

Japan Again Beats Lancashire in Textile Exports

For the third year in succession, Japan will this year export more cotton textiles than Lancashire, officials of the Association of Cotton Textile Exporters revealed in Osaka Dec. 9. The exports of piece-goods during the first eleven months of this year totalled 2,502,778,315 yards, representing a gain of 1,863,705 yards as compared with the corresponding period of last year. Officials of the Association predicted that the exports of textiles during the current month will exceed 100,000,000 yards, thus bringing the year's total to a new all-time record of 2,700,000,000.

Japan Tops List of Buyers of Australian Wool

Japan topped the list of buyers of Australian wool in November, according to the report of the Australian Wool Union received in Tokyo Dec. 10. The marked increase in Nippon's purchases of wool were ascribed by dealers to the active woolen yarn market and also to a prosperous foreign trade in woolens.

It is pertinent to recall in this connection that Japan is America's principal customer for cotton.

Japan Paper Concern to Increase Capital to Yen 300,000,000

Japan's greatest paper manufacturing concern, the Oji Seishi Kaisha, will raise its present capitalization to Yen 300,000,000 before the end of this year. Decision to increase the firm's capitalization was reached at a meeting of the Board of Directors on Dec. 7, and will be presented to the annual general meeting of shareholders on Dec. 24. Simultaneously, the directors decided to donate Yen 5,000,000 for social welfare proteets, and to appropriate Yen 3,000,000 to improve the living, educational and social conditions of the company's thousands of employees. The concern is now studying plans for a large-scale production of wood pulp for the rayon silk industry.

Japan Will Have Most Favorable Balance in History

Japan will close her foreign books for 1935 with the most favorable trade balance in history, Tokyo experts predicted Dec. 10 as they reviewed external commerce retuns for the last ten days made public by the Ministry of Finance.

According to these figures Nippon's favorable margin for the whole year now stands at Yen 4,120,000 and, while the trend is expected to be against the country for the rest of the month, the adverse amount will not exceed Yen 30,000,000 when Dec. 31 rolls along, these experts believe.

They based their prediction on the fact that with a total commerce valued at Yen 133,793,000 for the last 10-day period, the unfavorable balance amounted to only Yen 10,109,000.

Imports were headed by raw cotton, which reached a total value of Yen 20,202,000, with wool ranking second with Yen 6,507,000. Other chief imports included iron, Yen 3,492,000; beans, Yen 2,389,000; wheat, Yen 2,225,000; crude and heavy oil, Yen 1,901,000; machinery, Yen 1,684,000 and lumber, Yen 1,105,000.

Soviets Order Ships in Japan to Balance U.S.S.R. Account

On the heels of the otder for two 1,500-ton vessels received from the Soviet Government by the Yokohama dockyard of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industry, the *Asahi* says the Uraga dockyard has received another order for one 600-ton dredger and two 500-ton freighters totalling Yen. 1,000,000 in value. Part of the commodity payments for the North Manchuria Railway, these ships will be delivered by the end of next year.

Tass says the purchases of Japanese and Manchurian goods by the USSR trade representatives in Japan and the Commissariat of Foreign Trade, in accordance with the agreement for the sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway, are proceeding normally. By now, orders for nearly Yen 70,000,000 have been placed, i. e., for three-quarters of the amount which the USSR should be paid in goods. Among the vessels bought by the Soviets are a dredge, a coal loading vessel, a floating crane of 120 tons capacity, 9 tug boats, 16 fishing vessels, 10 crab fishing vessels, 135 motor launches, 3 metal lighters, river tankers, etc. Yen 10,000,000 worth of goods has already arrived in the USSR.

Japan-New Zealand Steamship Line to Be Opened on Christmas Eve—Monthly Sailings

Japan and New Zealand will be linked by a direct steamship route to be inaugurated by the s. s. *Manju Maru*, which will sail from Yokohama on Christmas Eve, the Yamashita Kisen Kaisha announced Dec. 9. Ships will run on a monthly sailing schedule.

Families of Japanese Army Men Who Fell in Shanghai and Manchuria to Get Care in Tokyo Home

Widows and children of enlisted men and officers who fell in the Manchurian and Shanghai campaigns will receive care and attention at the newly opened Musashino Mothers' and Children's Home, Suginami ward, in the suburbs of Tokyo. The Home will accept only those who cannot support themselves.

Japanese Police Carry Out Raids Against Super-Patriotic Organization

Hundreds of leaders and followers of the Omotokyo sect, a powerful pseudo-religious and super-patriotic organization, were arrested early Dec. 8 in a series of raids conducted by the Kyoto Prefectural and Tokyo Metropolitan Police. Wanizaburo Deguchi, the head of the sect, whom 3,000,000 of its members call "The Master," was also arrested at his home at Matsuye. Although the reason for the arrests was not divulged, police officials intimated that they have discovered a serious plot, involving *lese-majeste*.

The raids were preceded by a series of hurried conferences among the officials of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Board, the Home Ministry, and the Kyoto police authorities.

In Kyoto 34 high officals of the sect and several hundreds of followers were arrested in a series of surprise raids. More than a hundred of policemen in 14 busses, under the command of the chief of Kyoto prefectural police, raided the headquarters of the organization, and other places. At the same time the prefectural police was mobilized, to prevent all unexpected outbreaks.

The Omotokyo is a huge religious organization, as yet unrecognized by the Government; it has 20 large temples, 17 smaller temples, 1,700 little temples throughout Japan, and 6,200 preachers.

The two basic principles of the religion are universal brotherhood and devotion to the Emperor. The members of the sect call on believers of all religions to join together in bringing about "complete harmony." The sect deprecates the use of force and believes in "unselfish toil for the evolution and progress of society."

These concerted moves by the Police and Ministers have been taken with a view of breaking up the organization entirely.

Japanese Railway Official to Make Investigations in Siam

Shinsaku Tokunaga, director of the Engineering Bureau of Ministry of Railways, is being dispatched to Siam on a three-months visit. He has already left Japan and is due in Bangkok Dec. 28.

Tokugawa to Head Olympic Committee

Prince Iesato Tokugawa, president of Japan Red Cross Society and former speaker of the House of Peers, has accepted the chairmanship of a special committee which will seek to bring the 1940 Olympic Games to Japan

Professor Treat Decorated By Japanese Government

Dr. Payson J. Treat, Professor of Stanford University and one of America's outstanding historians, was decorated by the Japanese Government Dec. 6 in recognition of his "long and tireless efforts to convey correct information on Japan to the people of the United States and the world."

"Kokumin Shimbun" Loses Yen 195,000 in Six Months

A deficit of Yen 195,315.66 in the financial account of the *Kokumin Shimbun* for the six months from May 1 to October 31 was reported to a regular general meeting of the shareholders of said paper on Nov. 25. The total deficit, including those brought forward from the previous terms, reached Yen 3,628,236.

New Japanese National News Agency will Start Functioning Dec. 17

Japan's proposed new national news service will make its bow on December 17, when an inaugural general meeting will be held at the Tokyo Kaikan.

The service, tentatively named the Domei Tsushin-sha, has been pledged support of leading metropolitan newspapers and of the Japan Broadcasting Association. It will absorb *Rengo's* domestic and overseas personnel and facilities.

America First as World Exporter—Japan Is Seventh

The League of Nations' annual review of world trade shows that the United States has once more taken the world's leadership in exports, again surpassing Great Britain. The New York *Times* in this connection points out that "American patriots will not become too elated by the news unless they are more interested in our relative than in our real position, for all this means is that our export trade in 1934 had not shrunk quite so much from 1929 trade as in 1932 and 1933. Apart from those two years it was the poorest export trade in twenty-three years." The League of Nations figures show that Japan still remains in seventh place as an exporter—this despite all the talk of the trade "menace" of Japan. It is as an importer that she has moved up—from eighth place to sixth.

PEIPING-LIAONING RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

1st July, 1934 and until further notice.

DOWN TRAINS										UP TRAINS							
41 Slow D 1 2 3	301 Ex. S D 1 2 3	1 Ex. S D 1 2 3	305 Ex. S D 1 2 3	23 Fast D 1 2 3	5 Ex. D 1 2 3	21 Ex. S D 1 2 3	3* Ex. S D 1 2 3	MAIN LINE STATIONS		302 Ex. S D 1 2 3	22* Fast D 1 2 3	42 Slow D 1 2 3	4 Ex. S D 1 2 3	24 Fast D 1 2 3	2 Ex. S D 1 2 3	306 Ex. S D 1 2 3	6 Ex. D 1 2 3
5.45	15.05	8.45	18.50	13.15	16.30	20.15	10.55	dep.	Peiping	arr.	10.24	11.29	17.55	18.42	23.17	9.18	8.19	11.50
6.20	15.36	9.13	19.20	13.46	—	20.48	11.24	,,	Fengtai	dep.	9.54	10.55	17.21	18.15	22.48	8.47	7.49	—
7.45	16.40	10.21	20.26	15.01	—	22.08	--	,,	Langfang	,,	8.50	9.26	15.43	—	21.34	7.45	6.43	—
9.16	17.50	11.28	21.39	16.30	19.07	23.38	13.32	,,	Tientsin Central	,,	7.40	8.03	14.14	16.05	20.11	6.39	5.30	9.15
9.25	17.59	11.36	21.48	16.39	19.15	23.47	13.40	arr.	Tientsin East	dep.	7.30	7.50	14.00	15.55	20.00	6.30	5.20	9.05
9.35	18.20	11.50	22.20	16.55	—	24.00	13.50	dep.	,, ,,	arr.	7.05	7.36	13.46	15.40	19.50	6.15	4.50	
10.38		12.47		18.03	Stop	1.10	14.47	,,	Tang-ku	dep.		6.31	12.46	14.45	18.51	5.11		
11.46		13.45		19.08		2.18	15.40	,,	Lu-tai	,,		5.26	11.41	13.48	17.43	4.08		
12.52		14.42		20.11		3.32	16.39	,,	Tang-shan	,,		4.15	10.30	12.50	16.37	2.58		
13.39	FOR SHANGHAI	15.17	FOR PUKOW	20.47		4.20	17.14	,,	Ku-yeh	,,	FROM SHANGHAI	3.30	9.44	12.18	16.05	2.16	FROM PUKOW	
14.29		15.49		21.21		5.12	17.46	,,	Lanhsien	,,		2.32	8.45	11.39	15.22	1.18		
15.32		16.31		22.11		6.18	18.28	,,	Chang-li	,,		1.29	7.40	10.58	14.37	0.19		
16.16		17.04		22.46		7.07	19.01	,,	Pei-tai-ho	,,		0.39	6.54	10.27	14.00	23.31		
16.43		17.23		23.08		7.33	19.20	,,	Chin-wang-tao	,,		0.01	6.25	10.04	13.35	22.59		
17.05		17.40		23.26		7.55	19.37	arr.	Shan-hai-kwan	,,		23.30	6.00	9.45	13.15	22.30		
		18.40						dep.	,,	arr.						21.26		
		16.25						arr.	Shenyang (Mukden)	dep.						10.15		

S. D.—Sleeping and Dining Cars. D. Dining Car.

Refund of Fares :— Passengers must get Station Master to endorse ticket in connection with which they intend to claim refund.

No. 3 and 22* Temporary suspended.

Tientsin, 1st July, 1934.

BY ORDER.

Germany Seeks Economic Cooperation With Manchukuo

The *Asahi* Nov. 26 said :—Germany desires that Manchukuo should extend to her a share of purchases of railway, harbor and other construction materials and at the same time seeks joint enterprise with Manchukuo in the liquefaction of coal, working of the Anshan iron mine with poor content of the metal, manufacture of alcohol out of kaoliang, manufacture of foodstuffs out of soya bean cakes and development otherwise of the natural resources of Manchukuo, by Germany supplying its superior technical patents. Already in the liquefaction of coal and disposal of poor iron ores the S.M.R. has undertaken to purchase patents from Germany and on this point there seems every hope of arriving at an agreement for joint enterprise.

Negotiations designed to bring about a revival of Manchukuo soya-bean exports to Germany were in progress at Hsinking this week between Hsinking officials and members of the Reich Trade Mission.

German Economic Mission Depurts fron Hsinking

Members of the Reich Eoonomic mission to the Far East departed from Hsinking Dec. 9 after a five-day visit,during which they conferred with Manchukuo officials on reviving the moribund German-Manchurian trade. While no agreement was reached for an exchange of Manchurian produce for German machinery, officials in the Manchururian capital indicated that formal negotiations to that end would be undertaken after the mission returns to Berlin and completes its report. Bean shipments to the Reich fell off drastically last year as Germany moved to curtail her foreign purchases. This, mission officials are said to have admitted, virtually paralyzed the Reich's bean-oil industry and caused a slump in the live stock market and a decrease in agricultural production. Bean cake is widely used for cattle feed and fertilizer.

S.M.R. to Expand Fushun Shale Oil Plant

The Fushun shale oil plant—Japan's challenge to the American, British and Netherlands' petroleum interests—will be greatly expanded in the next three years, at a total cost of Yen 13,000,000, officials of the South Manchuria Railway at Dairen, stated, Dec. 5. The project, which will be put into operation next year, provides for the installation of additional machinery with total refining capacity of 9,000 metric tons. The S.M.R., which owns the plant, expects to bring the production to about 200,000 metric tons of heavy oils and 180,000 tons of kerosene annually by 1939.

Manchou and Chosen Banks Sign Agreement

Pledging co-operation in the Manchukuo government's efforts to maintain parity between the yen and the yuan and to control by law currency fluctuations, the Bank of Chosen Dec. 6 signed a year's agreement with the Bank of Manchou. Under the accord, the Bank of Chosen, in principle, will use yuan in making loans in Manchukuo. The same rule will apply on advances made in the South Manchuria Railway Zone for special local produce, such as beans.

Capital Increase Planned by Manchurian Coal Mining Company

The Manchurian Coal Mining Company, which is burdened with the task of developing almost all the coal mines in Manchukuo, has grown short of funds with the progress of its plans for increased production and is at present evolving a scheme to increase its capital. According to the scheme, its present capital of Yen 16,000,000 is to be increased to Yen 40,000,000, with one-fourth of the new shares paid up, thereby raising Yen 6,000,000.

Privy Council Body Approves Japan-Hsinking Postal Pact

A special committee of the Privy Council Dec. 6 approved unanimously of the draft Japan-Manchukuo Postal Agreement, providing for the transfer of certain Japanese postal rights in the new Empire to Hsinking.

Previous messages from Hsinking said that Japan would take a major step towards waiving her extraterritorial rights in Manchukuo when a Privy Council committee began the study of a new postal treaty between Tokyo and Hsinking. The new pact provides for the transfer of the Japanese postal system in the South Manchuria Railway zone and will replace the present convention between Japan and Manchukuo.

S.M.R. To Get Yen 35,000,000 Loan

Success crowned the efforts of Yosuke Matsuoka, president of the South Manchuria Railway Company, to secure funds for the firm's new enterprises as the Industrial Bank of Japan, representing syndicated banks, agreed to lend Yen 35,000,000 Dec. 14. The new loan will bring the total advanced to the S.M.R. in the current business year to Yen 75,000,000.

General Ho Ying-chin's Mission

BY T. S. YOUNG

THE fate of North China continues hanging in the balance and causing great concern to Chinese people everywhere. Meager reports from that center of political intrigues have been both conflicting and contradictory, and have been read with mixed feelings of hope and fear. At any rate, Gen. Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War, has had a very difficult row to hoe. In proceeding to North China on the request of the National Government at this time of acute crisis, Gen. Ho has deservedly won the praise and admiration of his people for his patriotism and courage in taking upon himself a task, the nature and scope of which would easily scare away one who holds life dearer than duty to the country. Whether his present mission will be crowned with success as much as hoped for by his people, only time can tell; but that he will do everything within the realm of human possibility can not be doubted. In view of the present very complicated situation in North China, we are not warranted in expecting too much out of his mission, and therefore we should not be disappointed if he should fail in his conscientious efforts to avert a fate which has been long hovering over North China.

With his profound knowledge of the complicated situation in North China, with his past experience with the Japanese militarists and with his wide popularity with the northern people, Gen. Ho is indeed the best qualified man to shoulder the stupendous task of saving North China from the fate of Manchuria. Being modest by nature, he heretofore has been content to stay in the background of the political arena, and, for that reason, has been unanimously hailed as the ideal model of enlightened military leaders. Since the establishment of the National Government, he has proved himself one of its staunch supporters and also one of the most valuable assistants to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. After the Jehol debacle in 1933, when the Japanese soldiers were marching on to Peiping and Tientsin, he was appointed as the Chairman of the Peiping Military Council and was rushed to the old capital to salvage the wrecked situation. For two years, as the highest military authority in North China, he has done everything possible to cope with the ever-increasing Japanese aggressions. His experience must be very bitter, so much so that finally when the Japanese pressed him to sign an agreement which was not acceptable to him, he could not but make his exit from North China last June.

Situation in North Goes form Bad to Worse

Since then, much water has run under the bridge, and the political situation in North China has been going from bad to worse. Taking advantage of the confused situation after the departure of Gen. Ho, the Japanese intriguers headed by Major-Gen. Doihara, have launched a movement under the name of "North China Autonomous Movement" for the purpose of detaching North China from Nanking's authority. An autonomous government of twenty-two districts in the so-called Demilitarized Zone has already been set up as a prelude to a big show in future. Trainloads of Japanese soldiers have been rushed from Manchuria to North China, strategical railway stations outside of the old capital have been seized, and Japanese military planes have frequently put up demonstration flights. Under these Japanese pressure, the fortitude of leading authorities in North China has been wavering and the situation has been fraught with grave dangers. As a last attempt to save this desperate situation, Gen. Ho was appointed as the Resident Representative of the Executive Yuan at Peiping. Without hesitation, he went to North China and is now busily engaged in working out a formula by which the present crisis may be liquidated.

It is exceedingly doubtful if Gen. Ho can succeed in carrying out his mission. The Japanese design to control North China to the exclusion of the authorities of the Chinese Government has been long formulated and also known to the world. Since the Tangku Truce in 1933, the warlords of the Japanese Kwantung Army have gradually wrested the virtual control of North China from the Chinese Government and directed the political show to their liking. Since last May, they have tightened their control, and left no stone unturned to eliminate the last vestige of China's nominal control. On one pretext or other, they have succeeded in closing down the Tangpus in Hopei and ejecting Gen. Yu Hsueh-chung, Chairman of Hopei Province, and his Army from North China. It transpires that only persons who are *personae gratas* to the Japanese Kwantung Army can hold offices in North China, thereby paving the way for the establishment of another puppet government. Therefore the so-called autonomous government is, so to speak, an egg, which the Japanese have been long hatching, and nothing short of a miracle can avert this course of events.

The political situation in North China, it must be said, has always been shrouded in a thick mist ever since the establishment of the National Government. The northern people, as a whole, are noted for their ultra conservatism, and not susceptible to new ideas and changes. The nationalist movement, while being successful in changing the outward political form in North China, has not been effective enough in eradicating the evils of the old militaristic feudalism, which have been deeply rooted in its fertile soil. The officials in whose hands the destiny of North China has been entrusted have been no others than the remnants of the old regime, who have secured their appointments not because of their enlightened leadership, but because of their having personal armies. Clad in new political robes, they have continued to place their personal interests above the national welfare, and maintain semi-independence toward the Central Government.

At first, North China was under the divided rule of three powerful military leaders, Generals Chang Hsueh-liang, Yen Shi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang. After the fiasco of the Yen-Feng Rebellion in 1929, Generals Yen and Feng temporarily passed out of the political picture, and their places were taken up by their subordinates. The Jehol debacle marked the beginning of the decline in the power of Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang in North China, culminating in the total elimination of his influence after the withdrawal of Gen. Yu Hsueh-chung and his Army in June, 1935. Since then, North China has been totally in the hands of the subordinates of Generals Yen and Feng. Fears have been long entertained over this new political set-up, because the loyalty of these military leaders to the Central Government has always been a great question mark.

Intrigues by Retired Officers

Another factor which adds disquietude to the North China situation is the intrigues played by retired military and political leaders, who have utilized the Japanese Concession in Tientsin as the base of their activities. Members of the notorious Anfu Clique have been especially active in lending their assistance to the Japanese intriguers for launching separatist movements. It is very deplorable that many of these retired military and political leaders of the old regime, toward whom the National Government has shown great leniency in not accounting for their past sins, should still indulge in wide political dreams and play into the Japanese hands.

Gen. Ho, by means of his painstaking efforts and protracted negotiations with the Japanese, may temporarily stave the off production of this long-heralded autonomous show in North China, but it must be remembered that the Japanese have been long determined to detach North China from the Nanking authorities, and will not be satisfied until they have realized their objective. In face of this determined Japanese stand, China will have no alternative but to sacrifice everything to preserve her territorial integrity. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, in the course of his address before the Fifth National Congress of the Kuomintang, defined China's stand vis-a-vis her present crisis by stating, "We shall not foresake peace until there is not hope of peace. We shall not talk lightly of a sacrifice until we have been driven to the last extremity which makes a sacrifice inevitable." Since the Manchurian Affair, we have endured every humiliation for the sake of peace. But our endurance has now come to its limit, and we must brace up to meet the inevitable.

The Nanking leaders are fully aware of the coming of this inevitable limit and, therefore, they have repeatedly called for the support of all political factions to the National Government. It is very gratifying to note that at the recent Fifth National Congress of the Kuomintang, Generals Yen Shi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang and many leading members of the Southwest were present to participate in the discussions of national policies. The prospect of a united China is indeed brighter than ever. With the unification of the country, China will be able to present a united front to cope with the Japanese aggressions.

But this unification of the country will not be complete, if our people do not give their loyal support to their government. In recent years, many of our people, because of their dissatisfaction with the government's foreign policies, have become indifferent towards national affairs. While the government foreign policies may not be above criticisms, yet it will not help matters if they assume an attitude of indifference and aloofness towards their own government. No government in the world can formulate a definite and strong policy to deal with a crisis, if it is not supported by its own people. With this in view, it is hoped that all of our people will give their unreserved support to our government, so that our political leaders may gather up sufficient courage to lead the country out of its present crisis.

"American" Tinned Milk Comes to China from the Netherlands

China's Customs statistics show that during the ten months of the present year (January—October), there was a total of Gold Units (a gold unit is forty *gold* cents) 1,732,674 worth of condensed milk imported into China from foreign countries. Half of this came from the Netherlands, and about one-seventh from the United States. The reason for the high figures from the Netherlands is principally that one of the largest American condensed milk companies has a subsidiary in the Netherlands and from same it ships milk to China under the same label by which it is largely advertised in the United States. The name and address of the subsidiary company in the Netherlands where it is packed is stated on the label.

Foreign Policy of U.S. Dicated by Britain, Says Dorothy Thompson Lewis

America's ambassadors and ministers to foreign countries are "politicians—not diplomats" and, as a result, the foreign policy of the United States has been dictated by Great Britain in time of war, declared Mrs. Dorothy Thompson Lewis, the foreign correspondent and the wife of the novelist, Sinclair Lewis, in an address in Cleveland, Dec. 1. Speaking to the members of Hadassah, national Jewish women's organization, at their annual convention Mrs. Lewis asserted that the United States Foreign Office during the World War was "located at No. 10 Downing Street." It will remain there, she added, "as long as our ambassadors remain politicians."

American Author Says Presidency Is an Outworn Institution

Dr. Will Durant, author of "The Story of Philosophy" and other works, in an address in New York, Dec. 1, said the Presidency of the United States is an "outworn institution." "Our headless democracy advances confidently to the inevitable test in diplomacy and war with the trained aristocracies of Europe and Japan," he said.

American "Big Business" Is Opposed to the "New Deal"

Secretary of Interior Ickes, in a speech in Detroit, Dec. 4 favoring slum clearance, warned against "Fascist-minded men of America, who are the real enemies of U.S. institutions."

Owners and executives of more than 200 industries throughout the United States have moved towards eliminating the New Deal in 1936. Alfred Sloan, president of General Motors, Clinton L. Bardo, of the National Manufacturers Association, Robert L. Lund, a director of the Association, and Bruce Barton are urging that business must enter politics as a matter of self-defence. Mr. Sloan made an earnest plea to industry to save America from bureaucracy and possible socialism in an address to the National Association of Manufacturers in New York, Dec. 4.

U.S. Supreme Court Delivers Another Blow at New Deal

The United States Supreme Court Dec. 9 struck another blow at the New Deal, ruling invalid the section of the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 which authorizes Federal incorporation of building and loan associations against the wishes of the State. The Supreme Court unanimously supported the decision of the Wisconsin Supreme Court that the three Milwaukee building and loan associations must remain under State control because they were chartered as State corporations.

Hauptmann's Plea Refused by U.S. Supreme Court

The petition filed with the United States Supreme Court for a review of his case by Bruno Hauptmann, German carpenter sentenced to die in the electric chair for the murder of the 21-month-old son of Colonel and Mrs. Lindberg, was rejected Dec. 9.

Counterfeiter Gets 20 Years in Prison

Robert V. Miller, alias "Count Victor Lustig," was sentenced in the Federal Court in New York Dec. 9, to 20 years' after imprisonment and fined $1,000, after pleading guilty to a charge of counterfeiting banknotes. The prosecutor told, the court that Miller and his gang had distributed at least $2,340,000 in bogus bills in the United States between 1930 and 1935.

British Subject Charged with Manslaughter in Nanking

The case against G. S. Pratt, a British subject and manager of the Drysdale Co., under a charge of manslaughter was opened in the British Consulate General in Nanking, Dec. 9. Mr. Pratt was riding an automobile when it accidentally hit a pedestrian, Keng Chin-hua, and killed him.

British Municipal Police Charged with Drowning Beggar

Evidence was given by a Chinese chauffeur in the British Police Court in Shanghai Dec. 10 alleging that he saw two British policemen (against whom charges of unlawful killing have been brought) throw a beggar into Soochow creek. The beggar later died in hospital. Evidence was given at an inquest previously by a Chinese detective that when he had visited the beggar in hospital, the latter had told him he had jumped into the creek.

"Chen Pao" Urges Straightforward Policy in Dealing with Japan

The Shanghai *Chen Pao* in an editorial Dec. 10 said:—"China should change her policy in dealing with Sino-Japanese problems. She should discard the policy of trying to postpone the discussion of major issues. She should not try to compromise little by little. Hereafter, the authorities should adopt a straightforward policy in negotiating with Japan for the solution of all pending problems."

In the United States Court for China

In re.
Last Will and Testament
of
STELLA RELYEA
Deceased

Cause No. 3981
Special Proceedings
No. 1043
NOTICE
Filed at Shanghai, China,. November 20, 1935.
William T. Collins, Clerk.
L. T. Kenake, Asst. Clerk.

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of STELLA RELYEA, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before May 23rd, 1936, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

ETHEL L. HYLBERT,
EXECUTRIX
c/o Mission Treasurers.
169 Yuen Ming Yuen Road,
Shanghai.

Shanghai, China,
November 20, 1935.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION No. 1480

The public is hereby notified that, in accordance with Government instructions, the following revised regulations governing the importation from abroad of narcotics will be put into force at once:

(a) Import Certificates to cover the importation of narcotics from Germany and Switzerland will no longer be issued by the Customs.

(b) Narcotics, similar poisonous substances and strychnine may in future be imported from abroad at Shanghai only.

(c) The importation from abroad, and the distribution within China, of narcotics, similar poisonous substances and strychnine are in future to be undertaken solely by the Central Health Laboratory (中央衛生試驗所); and importations of this nature must be covered by a certificate issued by the Nei-chêng Pu, and movements within China by a Purchase Permit issued by the Central Health Laboratory, in every instance.

H. O. Tong,
Superintendent of Customs.

Paul Barentzen,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 9th December, 1935.

In the United States Court for China

CHARLES CARSON VINES, Plaintiff, vs. BRONIA MARGULES VINES, Defendant.	Cause No. 3991 Civil No. 1894 ORDER Filed at Shanghai, China, November 23, 1935. William T. Collins, Clerk.

ORDER

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

WHEREAS the plaintiff herein, by his attorney, on the 21st day of November, 1935, made application for an order for substituted service of summons by publication upon the defendant; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files in this case that on the 20th day of November, 1935, the summons for defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS it appears from the plaintiff's petition filed herein and duly sworn to that the defendant departed from China during the month of April 1935 for the United States, and that she at this date is a resident of 1412 Beale Street, Rocky Mt., North Carolina, U.S.A. and has been absent from the jurisdiction of this Court for a period of more than six months.

NOW THEREFORE, it is this 23rd day of November, 1935, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *China Weekly Review*, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occuring after the day of the last publication as aforesaid, otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

BY THE COURT:

MILTON J. HELMICK

Judge

United States Court for China

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION No. 1481

The public is hereby notified that in accordance with Government instructions Import Tariff heading No. 529 (a) will be modified as follows from the 1st January, 1936:

No. 529 "Liquid Fuel (Fuel Oil)

(a) With specific gravity over 0.90 at 20° C., flashpoint over 95° C. (Cleveland Open Cup) and containing less than 60 per cent. of kerosene."

H. O. Tong,
Superintendent of Customs.

Paul Barentzen,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 9th December, 1935.

75-074

THE GIST OF JAPANESE PRESS OPINION

China is repored to have appealed to America against Japan in North China in the light of the Nine-Power Agreement. Such appeal is entirely groundless, however, as the Chinese sovereignty has never been impaired. We trust that neither Britain nor America will listen to China's leaders.—*Tokyo Kokumin.*

The North China situation appears to begin to elicit some Powers' counteractive activities. They are aware of their bitter experience in the Manchurian Incident, and will be prudent. But that they will never stand aloof to the last is plain from the British attitude so far noted.—*Tokyo Yomiuri.*

While we can appreciate the ardent efforts Nanking is making towards settlement of the North China difficulty, we cannot but point out the wrong line along which such endeavors are being made. For Nanking seems oblivious of the fundamental necessity to cooperate with the Japanese.—*Tokyo Asahi.*

The growing strain of the North China Situation tends to render Japan-China agreement hopeless, and calls for Japan's firmer determinations now.—*Tokyo Kokumin.*

If Nanking wants to recognize North China's autonomy to the extent of excluding the Provinces from the silver nationalization act, and of enabling them to cooperate with Japan and Manchoukuo for economic interest and against Communism, the pending issue may receive prompt solution.—*Osaka Asahi.*

Paritly of armament and abolition of offensive weapons constitute the two feature of the declaration made by the Japanese delegates to the London Arms Parley. The policy they have manifested on behalf of Japan is certainly fair and must be realized if Powers would truly accomplish disarmament. —*Tokyo Miyako.*

There is little likelihood now of the Disarmament Parley resulting in any practical agreement, since Britain and America seem inclined to favor armament expansion. If Britain wants to uphold Leviathanism, she can do so without doing any harm to others, provided she agrees to Japan's policy of upper limit.—*Tokyo Miyako.*

When the dramatic budget conference was brought to an end the public drew a sign of relief because the performance was completed without a breach. But the military authorities' later speech was out of place.—*Tokyo Hochi.*

It is regrettable that the Finance Minister and the Governor of the Bank of Japan apparently failed to reveal the Government's real financial and economic policies when they addressed the Kwansai bankers assembly. If they have no definite policies, they ought to establish them.—*Tokyo Nichi Nichi.*

The military expenditures will hardly decrease for the time being but civil administrative schemes should not long be suppressed on that account. To maintain a proper budget, fresh financial resources must be found, and that not in the form of loans, but of taxation reform.—*Tokyo Yomiuri.*

As the Diet session approaches the Seiyukai is apparently stiffening its attitude towards the Government. The party seems inclined to seek dissolution of the Diet early in the frothcoming session. That may be right. Only we hope Seiyukai may not sacrifice popular welfare for party politics. —*Tokyo Hochi.*

Korean Revolutionaries Sent Out of Shanghai by Japanese Consular Police

Three young Koreans, accused by the Japanese Consular Police in Shanghai of being the founders of the communist "Revolutionaries" Union," were put on board the s. s. *Heian Maru* Nov. 10 under guard bound for Seoul. The arrested men, accused of working in close contact with the Comintern and the Chinese Communist Party, were Seigen Tei, 22; Keiu Li, 24; and Rei Kim, 25. Tei, the police said, was actively engaged in the communist movement in Chientao, on the Manchurian side of the border with Korea. In 1933 he fled to Nanking and later entered the Loyang Military Academy in Honan.

Li, the police charged, was also active in the communist movement in Kirin Province up to last June, being one of the subordinates of Kyu Kym, a famous Korean revolutionary.

Kim, the last of the repatriates, was a member of the Anti-Imperialist League, and was actively engaged in communist activities in Korea and Chientao. In 1934 he went to Nanking, where he joined the secret organization of Kyu Kym, the police said. Dissatisfied with the inactivity of Kyu Kym, the three men, according to the Shanghai *Mainichi*, organized the "Revolutionaries' Union," which received guidance from the Comintern.

Who's Who in China

General Chang Chih-chung, Government official; born at Lintsing, Shantung, 1889; was graduated from a law college in Shantung; entered army service, 1914; commander of the Model Battalion of the 16th Mixed Brigade, 1917; promoted battalion commander, 1921; commander of the Cadets Regiment of the Northwestern Kuominchun (General Feng Yu-hsiang's Army); commander of the 15th Bridgae of the Kuominchun, 1926; Principal of the Military Training School attached to the Second Group Army (under Feng Yu-hsiang), 1927 and concurrently Commander of the 28th Division of the same Army; when the 28th Division was reorganized as the 25th Division of the National Army in Aug. 1928, he remained as Commander of the Division; in 1929, the 25th Division was reorganised as the 6th Division of the National Army; in Jan. 1921, the 6th Division was again reorganized as the 2nd Division of the Third National Army; in June, 1921, the 2nd Division was reorganized as 38th Division of the 29th Army and he continues to remain in the post as Commander; he is now concurrently member and Acting Chairman of the Chahar Provincial Government; address: Chahar Provincial Government, Kalgan, Chahar.

張自忠字蓋忱

General Chang Chih-chung

張自忠字蓋忱，年四十六歲，山東臨清縣人，法政學校畢業，於民國三年入伍，五年任陸軍第十六混成旅排長，六年升 旅模範連連長，八年升營附，十年升充營長，十三年升充西北國民軍學兵團團長，十五年充本軍第十五旅旅長，十六年升充第二集團軍軍官學校校長，旋兼第二十八師師長，十七年八月改爲中央陸軍第二十五師師長，十八年改爲國民軍第六師仍充師長，二十年一月改爲陸軍第三軍第二師仍充師長，是年六月復改爲陸軍第二十九軍第三十八師仍充師長，二十四年十一月，任察哈爾省政府委員兼代主席

Shanghai Consular Body Honors E. S. Cunningham

Edwin S. Cunningham was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the Shanghai Consular Body, of which he has been the doyen for many years, at the Shanghai Club Dec. 9. The successor to Mr. Cunningham as Senior Consul, N. Aall, Consul for Norway, was the principal speaker. In his remarks Mr. Aall laid stress on the great spirit of co-operation and kindliness which Mr. Cunningham has brought to his work, on the wide and sincere friendships he had cultivated, and on the regrets with which Shanghai has to say good-bye.

Mr. Cunningham, who was made the recipient of a handsome engraved cigar-box, made suitable reply in a speech, the keynote of which was the importance of international co-operation and friendship here.

Judge and Mrs. Milton J. Helmick honored Edwin S. Cunningham, retiring U.S. Consul-General, at a dinner party in their apartments in the American Consulate, Dec. 10. Guests included 24 old friends of Mr. Cunningham.

The American Community farewell dinner to Mr. Cunningham was given at the American Club Dec. 12.

C. T. Wang to Help in Bringing Olympiad to Japan

Rengo says that assurances that he would assist in bringing the XIIth Olympic Games in 1940 to Tokyo were given by Dr. C. T. Wang, former Chinese Foreign Minister, to Count Michimasa Siyeshima, member of the International Olympic Committee. Mr. Wang also assured Count Sieshima that China would cast her vote at the general meeting of the International Committee next year in favor of bringing the Games to Tokyo. Dr. Wang is the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the China National Amateur Athletic Federation.

In the United States Court for China

HARRY HUGO LINDER, Plaintiff,
vs.
FREDDA RUTH DICKEY LINDER, Defendant.

Cause No. 3993
Civil No. 1890
ORDER.
Filed at Shanghai, China, this 29th day of November 1935.
William T. Collins, Clerk.
L. T. Kenake, Asst. clerk.

ORDER

The object of this suit is the dissolution of the bonds of matrimony between the parties hereto.

WHEREAS Plaintiff herein by his attorneys on the 27th day of November, 1935, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service of summons upon the Defendant herein; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 29th day of November, 1935, the summons for the Defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 27th day of November, 1935, Harry Hugo Linder filed an affidavit to the effect that the Defendant herein was not residing in the Republic of China;

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 29th day of November, 1935, ORDERED that service upon the Defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *China Weekly Review*, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the Defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 21st day of December, 1935, the day of the last publication of the Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

BY THE COURT.

MILTON J. HELMICK,
Judge,
United States Court for China.

THE TANAKA MEMORIAL

Much debated secret document outlining Japan's imperial policy of conquest—supposedly presented to the Emperor of Japan by Premier Tanaka on July 25, 1927.

Although officially repudiated, Japan has nevertheless followed the Memorial's recommendations since 1931.

Preparing for War with U. S. A.?

The Tanaka Memorial should be read by all students of the Far Eastern Question. Send for a copy, the price is only 10-cents, with an additional 5-cents for postage.

Address orders to

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW
160 Avenue Edward VII
Shanghai.

Men and Events

According to estimates of the National Geographical Association, released recently, China has a total population of 458,000,000.

James E. Pickard, manager for Asia of the Western Electric Company, returned here this week from a business trip to Japan.

The Rev. Emory Luccock (pastor of Community Church) and Mrs. Luccock were "at home" at 64 Route Dufour, Shanghai, Dec. 6.

Gen. Wang Ku-pen, newly appointed Director of the Metropolitan Police Department at Nanking, formally assumed office Dec. 4.

Mrs. S. E. Williams, wife of a menber of the American Legation in Peiping, disembarked from the *President McKinley* in Shanghai Dec. 10.

F. J. Twogood, general manager of the Standard-Vacuum Oil Co. in Shanghai, has returned here after a six-months' holiday in the United States.

Dr. Jean Krysinski, Counsellor of the Polish Legation, visited Nanking last week with a view to establishing an office of the Legation in the Capital.

Colonel R. D. Williams, of Vancouver, B. C., president of the Canadian Trading Company operating the African Dispatch Lines, is a visitor to Shanghai.

A total of 242 candidates have successfully passed the recent higher civil service examinations, according to an official announcement made by the Examination Yuan Dec. 10.

A *Rengo* message from Shimonseki, Dec. 11 stated that Dr. C. T. Wang, former Chinese Foreign Minister, passed through said port on the previous night on his way back to Shanghai.

J. P. McEvoy, writer for the *Saturday Evening Post*, sent by the magazine to the Philippines to cover the inauguration and the arrival of the *China Clipper*, returned to Shanghai this week.

The Waichiaopu has approved the appointment by the French Government of M. Naggiar, now Minister to Czechoslovakia, as the new French Minister to China, succeeding the late M. Wilden.

The issue of Flood Relief Lottery Tickets by the Nanking Flood Relief Commission has been prohibited by an order of the Ministry of Finance on the ground that it would compete with the State Lottery.

More than 330 guests, including Akira Ariyoshi, Ambassador to China, and Itaro Ishii, Consul-General here, attended a banquet at the Japanese Club Dec. 6 to honor the new and departing Japanese naval officers.

Chang Kai-gnau, deputy governor of the Central Bank of China, who is rumored to be considered by Nanking for the post of Minister of Railways, made an extended visit to Nanking early this week.

"Newsreel" Wong, wellknown Chinese newsreel cameraman, returned from the Philippines this week, where he had been shooting the inauguration of the new Commonwealth and the arrival of the *China Clipper*.

Sir Reginald Fleming Johnston, formerly tutor of the Emperor Kang Teh of Manchukuo, arrived in Japan last week from Hsinking enroute to London *via* Canada. Mr. Johnston has gathered data for a history of Manchuria which he proposes to write.

Fartsan Sung, Chinese Consul-General to Batavia, Java, who was married to Miss Margaret Wong, sister of Dr. Amos Wong of the Red Cross Hospital, at a quiet wedding Dec. 4, departed with his bride for Java this aboard the s.s. *Tjisadane* the following day.

A total of 15,000 allegedly anti-Japanese books, entitled "Modern Songs," were seized by Shanghai Settlement police last week. The books were ordered detained by the First Special District Court pending the serving of a summons on the owner of the books, who operates a book store at 187 Chekiang Road.

The cornerstone of the building for the Judges' Training Institute, established by the Judicial Yuan, was laid at a formal ceremony in Nanking, Dec. 5. Chu Cheng, President of the Judicial Yuan, and Tan Chen, Vice-President of the Judicial Yuan, officiated. Over 200 Government officials were present.

Yang Mian-chun, financial secretary of the Anhwei Provincial Government, arrived in Shanghai Dec. 10 from Nanking and invited local Chinese bankers to a dinner party at the New Asia Hotel. Mr. Yang talked with his guests regarding the reconstruction plans in his province.

A. C. Cornish, assistant general manager of the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company here, returned from a pleasure and business trip to the United States on the *President McKinley* Dec. 10. Mr. Cornish was accompanied by his wife and two children. Albert, Jr., and Miss Gertrude Cornish.

A recent Swatow message in a Hongkong Chinese paper stated that numerous boats engaged in smuggling grain were detained by the Government office at Swatow on Nov. 28. One of them was owned by a Japanese and was soon released. All the others, shown to be owned by Chinese, were confiscated. However, the next day many Japanese 'ronins' tried to force the Government to release the rest of the boats, which they claimed as their own. The Chinese authorities declined to do so. The Japanese Cooperative engaged in smuggling grain in Swatow has been very active in recent weeks, advices from the Southern port state.

O. J. Todd, formerly chief engineer of the China International Famine Relief Commission, has been appointed personal representative of General Han Fu-chu, Chairman of Shantung. He departed from Tsinan last week to take charge of a serious breach of one of the major Yellow River dykes.

Funeral services were held in Tsinan last week, for Miss Louella S. Miner, veteran American missionary and founder of the first university for women in China, who died Dec. 25 from pneumonia, at the age of 74. Miss Miner was graduated from Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio. Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, also an Oberlin graduate, volunteered to pay the funeral and burial expenses.

To perpetuate the memory of the late Sze Liang-zai, former managing director of the *Shun Pao*, Shanghai, popularly known as the Lord Northcliffe of China, who was murdered last year while travelling along the Shanghai-Hangchow Highway, the family and friends and relatives of Mr. Sze have been making plans for the raising of a fund, amounting to $160,000, for the advancement of education.

Police forces throughout Hopei province have been instructed to look out for Yu Kang, magistrate of the Tungming district in East Hopei, who, charged with gross neglect of official duties, was being brought to Paoting under police escort. On the way to Paoting Yu succeeded in out-witting the guard, and made good his escape.

Mrs. Nelson T. Johnson, wife of the American Ambassador to China, gave birth to a daughter at the Peking Union Medical College Dec. 10. Both mother and child are reported to be doing well. The baby, who will be christened Betty Jane, is the second child born to Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, who were married in 1931.

Masusaburo Amano has accepted the presidency of the Japanese Residents' Corporation, in Shanghai. Mr. Amano's action put an end to prolonged negotiations, which culminated last week in his trip to Japan to seek the permission of the Kobe Wharf Company for his resignation as the managing director of the Shanghai Transport Company, a subsidiary of the Kobe concern.

The Shangai *Nippo* in an editorial Dec. 10 stated that bitter competition may result between the Japanese cotton mills in Shanghai and those in North China as the result of the establishment of the semi-autonomous movement in North China. It said that only those concerns which have mills in both districts could survive in such a contest. It urged cooperation between all the Japanese cotton mills so as to avoid disaster.

In response to the request of the Chinese Government the Communications and Transit Section of the League of Nations has decided to send four experts to China to advise in water conservancy and highway construction work and to carry on technical cooperation between the League and China. The four experts are experted to arrive in Shanghai sometime next month.

Over 60 Chinese, Russian and Japanese gamblers were arrested and a large assortment of gambling paraphernalia seized when the Tientsin Police made a raid on the night of Dec. 4 on a gambling den, posing as a restaurant, in the First Special Area (former German Concession). The Japanese owner of the "restaurant" was turned over to the Japanese Police Headquarters. The other culprits were detained at the Bureau of Public Safety.

Ling Cheng-wei, alias Liu Sun and a certain Mr. Chang, until recently head of the Chengtu Office of the 60th Division of the National Revolutionary Army, were ordered to be extradited to the Chinese authorities by Judge Wu, in the First Special District Court Dec. 5 on a charge of having misappropriated $76,000 military funds. According to the prosecution, the accused had copied the chop of Pan Wei-foh, Director of Supply Department of the Division, and cashed the amount from a bank.

The 20th anniversary of the Revolutionary uprising led by the gunboat "Chao Ho," which aimed to overthrow Yuan Shih-kai, was commemorated at a memorial service at Central Party Headquarters in Nanking Dec. 5. The meeting was presided over by Chen Kuo-fu, member of the C.E.C. and Chairman of the Kiangsu Provincial Government, and attended by over a hundred members of the two Central Committees attending the 1st Plenary Session of the new C.E.C. Though the uprising failed, it paved the way for the Yunnan uprising which directly brought about the downfall of Yuan Shih-kai and his monarchical regime.

The Rev. Michael Bruce, B.Sc., was ordained to the priesthood in the Holy Trinity Cathedral in Shanghai Dec. 7. It was the first ordination of its type in the whole history of the Cathedral. Previous ordinations have always been to the deaconate. Mr. Bruce's work has been largely in connection with the Chinese Student Christian Movement. The special preacher for the occasion was the Rev. Y. Y. Tsu, who opened the service with a sermon in the form of a charge to the priest about to be ordained.

One hundred and twelve couples were united in a simple ceremony solemnized in the Shanghai City Government building, Civic Center, Kiangwan, Dec. 4, at the fifth mass marriage sponsored in accordance with the principles of the New Life Movement. In the absence of Gen. Wu Te-chen, the Mayor, and Wu Hsin-ya, Commissioner of the Bureau of Social Affairs, O. K. Yui, Secretary-General of the City Government, and Li Sai-sien, secretay of the Bureau, officiated.

75-076

J. Usang Ly, president of Chiaotung University, has sufficiently recovered from the injuries which he sustained in a motor car accident six weeks ago to be about and has of late been frequently seen walking on the University campus.

Advices from Japan state that Woodworth Parkre, president of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, will come to Japan again after Christmas to negotiate with the Commerce and Industry Office authorities at Tokyo for the settlement of the question of oil storage obligatory under Oil Industry Law.

Major Jiro Ichida, assistant military attache to the Japanese Embassy in Shanghai, departed for North China Nov. 10 to conduct negotiations with the officials of the Japanese forces in Tientsin. On his way north Major Ichida stopped over in Nanking and conferred with Lieut.-Col. Sen Amemiya, Japanese resident officer.

The three following American newspaper correspondents ordinarily stationed in Shanghai proceeded to Tientsin this week to report the situation in North China :—Hallet Abend, correspondent of the *New York Times*, Victor Keen, correspondent for the New York *Herald-Tribune*, and J. B. Powell, of the *Chicago Tribune* and editor of the *China Weekly Review*.

An official notification states that the Mexican Government has decided to open a Consulate-General in Nanking. Senor Armand Amador, until last month the Mexican Consul-General in Yokohama, with 18 years in the Mexican Consular service, arrived in Shanghai last week and has in the meantime gone to Nanking where he will open the Consulate General.

More than 4,000 Shanghai residents visited Japan in the first eleven months of this year, breaking all standing records, the Shanghai *Mainichi* reported Dec. 10. The tourists' list was headed by Britons, with 2,500. The next in order were "white" Russians, Americans, French, Soviet Russians, Dutchmen and Portuguese. Most of the visitors gave sightseeing as the purpose of their trip.

Ivan Dolgorouckoff of Shanghai has been nominated by Pope Pius XI to Chamberlain of the Papal Court (Camerieri Segreti Di Spada E Cappa). Mr. Dolgorouckoff was decorated several years ago with the K. C. Cross of the Order of St. Gregorius the Great. Mr. Dolgourockoff is a Dane, whose original name was Andersen. It was he that was one of the founders of the large American engineering company, Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

An establishment devoted to the manufacture of morphine, located in Rue Eugene Bard, was raided by the French Police Dec. 9. The place proved to be a complete plant, well equipped with filters, hydrochloric acid and other articles needed in the manufacture of morphine, all of which was seized for presentation in court. In addition, 600 grams of morphine were found on the premises. Four persons, three of them women, were found on the premises at the time of the raid and were taken into custody.

Shanghai's exports to the United States during the first 11 months of the year have already surpassed the value of shipments recorded for the whole year of 1934, statistics released by the American Consulate General this week show. Exports from Shanghai to the United States during the Jan.-November period were valued at U.S.$15,779,564, showing a sharp gain of U.S.$5,184,870 as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year. For the month of November, the exports were valued at U.S.$1,995,477, as compared with U.S.$1,120,108 recorded in the same month last year.

Vice-Admiral Koshiro Oikawa Dec. 8 succeeded Vice-Admiral Gengo Hyakutake, as commander of the Third Japanese Fleet. Vice-Admiral Oikawa took over the command in a ceremony on H.I.J.M.S. *Izumo*, flagship of the Third Fleet, immediately on arrival in Shanghai. Vice-Admiral Oikawa, accompanied by Rear-Admiral S. Iwamura, Chief of Staff, and Rear-Admiral Masaji Hibino, Commander of the Eleventh Squadron, paid an official call at the Shanghai Municipal Council Administration Building on Monday and were received by H. E. Arnhold, Chairman of the Council.

Will Your Child Enjoy His Christmas?

For weeks children look forward to the festive season, counting the days to Christmas, and great is their disappointment if at this time they are laid low by sickness and unable to attend parties and enjoy the general fun. These same paries too frequently upset the delicate little stomachs.

One of the surest ways to keep children in good health and to ward off the ill-effects of too much rich food is to give an occasional dose of Baby's Own Tablets. These pleasant tasting tablets are mildly laxative, and cleanse the stomach and bowels, maintaining them in healthy working order.

Baby's Own Tablets have for forty years been the help of mothers and the friend of children, due to their absolute purity and proved efficacy.

The prescription of a medical child-specialist, the tablets are the ideal reatment in little children's health troubles. They speedily correct constipation, settle an upset stomach, relieve indigestion, check diarrhoea, cure simple fever, expel worms, ease teething pains, and are beneficial in cases of croup and colds. Obtainable at all chemists.

In the United States Court for China

HENRY FRANCIS PARKS, Plaintiff,
vs.
MARGARET ANNE PARKS, Defendant.

Cause No. 3996
Civil No. 1897
ORDER
Filed at Shanghai, China, December 4, 1935.
William T. Collins, Clerk.

ORDER

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by his attorney, has this 4th day of December, 1935, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 4th day of December, 1935, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following notea thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court;" and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 4th day of December, 1935, the plaintiff herein filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant does not now reside in China nor has she resided therein since November, 1933, and that defendant's last known address was Chicago, Illinois.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 4th day of December, 1935, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *China Weekly Review*. Shanghai, China—a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 21st day of December, 1935, the day of last publication of this order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

BY THE COURT:
Dated at Shanghai, China,
This 4th day of December, 1935.

MILTON J. HELMICK,
Judge.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION No. 1484

In accordance with instructions received from the Inspector General of Customs, I have to remind the public that the importation into China of articles liable to Customs duty, with the exception of serums and vaccines, by means of the letter post is not permitted and that dutiable articles can be imported through the agency of the Post Office by the parcel post and the insured box services only.

Paul Barentzen,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 11th December, 1935.

GIVE A TELEPHONE
You'll be giving Leisure, Comfort and Protection

FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY
Give Your Family a Telephone this Christmas. Mother, the children and you yourself will all find it a great convenience. For shopping, for social contacts . . . and for protection.

COLORED TELEPHONES
Combining all the advantages of the Telephone with the extra feature of color. Designed to harmonize with your decorative Scheme. In Ivory, Maroon and Green. Chromium-plated dial.

Call our Business Office Telephone 94090); or any of our Employees will gladly take your order.

M.T. Mag. 13-35

I. D. EMULSION
of COD LIVER OIL
五洲乳白魚肝油

海上五洲藥房發行

補虛療肺
強身健體

AN IDEAL NUTRIENT

INTERNATIONAL DISPENSARY
588 NANKING ROAD
SHANGHAI

75-078

New Books of Interest in the Far East

Hitler's Propaganda Against the Jews

The Rise and Destiny of the German Jew, by Jacob R. Marcus, Ph.D. Published by the Department of Synagogue and School Extension of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, Cincinnati, 1934. 417 pages, with appendices, German and English bibliographies; also with lists of topics for study and discussion, and with a lengthy index.

This book by a scholarly Jew seeks to set before us the age-long struggle of that portion of Jews who claim Germany as their Fatherland. After being granted "formal equality" in the German Empire in 1871 they had settled into a condition of more or less security. It is true they had limitations and suffered rebuffs, but they had a right, won by their loyalty, devotion and intrinsic worth, to expect from a modern *reich* the treatment due to enlightened citizens. Instead of this the Nazis have instituted an anti-Semitic propaganda which throws inter-racial conditions back to Mediaeval times.

Dr. Marcus analyzes Nordicism and shows how vain is the boast of the so-called "Pure-blood Nordic." He takes up the contribution of German Jews in politics, economics, literature, social sciences, pure science, music, art, and specific Jewish culture. There are also chapters on youth, schools for German Jews, the problem of Jewish cultural life and many other aspects of Jewish life in Germany.

The most interesting portion of the book concerns the suppositions of the author regarding the future. If Hitler falls, and it would seem his leadership is approaching a crisis, what will become of the terrorism, the despotism which he has created? Without the "savior," the great "moral leader" who interferes in every realm of thought and action, what would happen in Germany? The author thinks that even should Hitler fall the Jew can never take his former position of dignity and influence in German life. "The harm has already been done. The insensate hatred of National Socialism toward the Jews has fed the fires of prejudice to the point where one wonders if they will ever again wane or flicker. Now that anti-Semitism is intensively cultivated in German schools and homes, the age-old dislike of the Jew will be crystallized and will remain to plague unborn generations of Jews even after Hitler himself has disappeared, no matter what form of government comes to stay."

Should Hitler's triumph rise even higher than at present, Dr. Marcus thinks the Jew will become merely a despised ward of the state, his children will suffer from arbitrary rulings against anything but elementary education, and he will find himself bound and frustrated on every hand, having only migration or a degrading subserviency to Nazi ideals as alternatives for Jewish action.

Germany under Hitler is carrying on a vigorous world propaganda to which the Jew is utterly opposed. "The Jew, as a humanitarian, objects to any type of fascism—even the Italian type—although his own status may not be affected. The Jew as a Jew, no matter where he lives, most bitterly resents the Hitlerian fascism bacause it threatens to reduce him to the status of a hated and merely tolerated second-class citizen. National Socialism declares to the various states of the world that they can best succeed if they are racially homogeneous. . . . The teachings of the German racists are a threat to the continued peaceful existence of the Jew in every corner of the world to which racial and fascist propaganda may reach. If the National Socialist view prevails throughout the world, it will be impossible for the Jew to continue to live among others. . . . It may be that this growing world-wide attack on the Jews by the present German government is merely an attempt to evoke sympathy for the new German Empire by creating a common bond of hatred against the Jew. If this be true, if the National Socialist propagandists have not even the questionable merit of sincerity, then their actions are particularly reprehensible. Sincere or not, they are morally responsible for creating an atmosphere of hatred and dissension that may eventuate in the mistreatment of Jewish citizens in lands where they have always been accorded equality and freedom. The emphasis on racial distinctions, on untenable theories of superiority and inferiority, not only threatens to undermine the position of the Jew but also menaces the very existence of any state where different racial types now live together in peace."

With such statements as the above the volume closes on a note of despair, for as long as Hitler and his followers prospers German Jews (and all Jews) must suffer and cannot hope for treatment due them as citizens in a civilized world.

It seems to us that a better arrangement of the material of this book would have given it greater strength. However, the facts presented are arresting and deserve the attention of all who are alive to world affairs today.

G.B.S.

How Automobiles Are Made

Automobiles from Start to Finish, by Franklin M. Reck. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. 96 pages, 89 photographs, and maps and diagrams. U.S.$2.00.

It is a curious but nevertheless truthful phenomena that many of the books prepared especially for children should be read by adults. "Automobiles From Start To Finish" is a good example of this rule. Written for youngsters of the ages from 12 to 16, it has a wealth of simple knowledge unknown to most adults.

Mr. Reck set as his goal to tell the story of the automobile from its first appearance to the modern auto of today. He does not do this in a dry and stilted fashion, nor does he leave out important technical aspects. How many of us know the basic principle of how our motor works? "Too complicated," we say. On the contrary. Mr. Reck includes a diagram showing the elemental engineering principles of a four-cycle internal combustion engine, and when we study the text that goes with the drawing, we have a good idea of what happens when we "step on the gas."

Coupled with the text are excellent photographs and drawings, many of historical interest. Mr. Reck has not neglected the social aspect of the advent of the automobile; he gives his readers a clear picture of what the automobile has meant the world over.

Attractively designed and excellently printed, "Automobiles From Start To Finish" will make an excellent Christmas gift—for children or adults. A.B.

Owen Lattimore Describes New Geographical Grouping in China's Northwest

Owen Lattimore, editor of *Pacific Affairs* in the December issue states that a new geographical grouping of China's northwest frontier provinces, favoring the Soviet Union and defying the Japanese advance, is taking place in Chinese Turkestan, Kokonor, Kansu and North Shensi, with the result that conservative Chinese are now claiming that they are threatened by Soviet imperialists on the one hand and Japanese on the other.

Mr. Lattimore adds that Chinese communism is rapidly gravitating toward the hinterland and the possibility of communication with the socialized industry of the U.S.S.R.

The sale of the C.E.R., the new Philippine Constitution, colonization possibilities of northwest China and Inner Mongolia are among the many other subjects discussed by various authors in the same issue of *Pacific Affairs*, which is published by the Institute of Pacific Relations, whose office is at Honolulu.

"NOW A BUNDLE OF ENERGY!"

Yet This Little Girl Was So Weak And Always Ailing That She Could Not Go To School Until Given

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

They Made All The Difference.

Parents are often distressed when their child is backward in physical and mental development, is nervy, does not sleep soundly at night, or has a fitful appetite. Rickets sometimes develop, which if not checked in the early stages may make the child a cripple in later life. In all such cases careful attention to diet, with plenty of fresh air and sunshine is the basic treatment, and in addition a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the dosage prescribed for children will be found of the greatest assistance.

Read this case of nerve trouble in a growing girl which was thus beneficially treated with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Her mother, Mrs. E. S. Fielden, 101 Fern Street, Islington, Newcastle, N.S.W. Australia; states: "You can imagine what my little daughter went through when I tell you that she has been suffering from headaches, dizziness, pains in the back, and nervous spells for three years. She was so weak at times that she could not go to school, and never had enough energy to go out and play. I simply could not get her to eat. Her colour was very pale, and, indeed, she was a very sick child.

"I was strongly advised to give her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which I did, and the results have been really remarkable. After three bottles of these pills my daughter is a different girl. She eats well and can now go to school. She does not complain of headaches and does not have dizzy spells. Her skin is very clear and she has plenty of colour in her cheeks. Since taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills we cannot keep her indoors, she is a bundle of energy."

If your child is backward and nervous begin a course of these renowned tonic pills to-day, they are specifically designed to enrich and increase the blood, supplying the elements on which the nerves thrive. They will surely do good. Sold by chemists everywhere.

The Only English Language Daily and Weekly Newspaper of Peiping.

The Peiping Chronicle

Presents news impartially and promptly, interprets current events in a sane and liberal spirit, and editorially supports progressive and constructive policies, and also serves as the best medium for advertising in North China.

Subscription Rates:

One month	Mex. $ 2.00
Six months	„ $11.00
One year	„ $20.00

(Postage extra)

The China Weekly Chronicle

A digest of the week's news concerning events and developments in China and in Chinese international relations, with editorial comment, special articles and review of books concerning China.

Subscription Rates:

Six months	Mex. $2.50
One year	„ $4.00

(Postage extra)

China Chronicle Series

Pamphlets of interest in China bearing the subjects of "Tibet under The Dalai Lama," "The New Life Movement," "Confucius and Present-Day China," "The Buddhist Cave Temples at Yun-Kang," "Guide to Peking," etc., etc., are on sale at:

THE PEIPING CHRONICLE

2, Mei Cha Hutung, Peiping, China

Teleg. Address: "Chronicle"

For a fearless survey of China's foreign relations, Chinese politics, current affairs, economic development and subjects of topical interest, as well as sections devoted to light humor and satirical comment on current events.

READ

THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

On sale at leading newsstands in Shanghai for 20 cents. Subscriptions may be obtained at $7 per year.

Address inquiries to

Business Department,

THE CHINESE REPUBLIC,

150 Kiukiang Road or P. O. Box 2067,

Shanghai.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION No. 1485

The public is hereby notified that instructions have been received from the Government to the following effect:

(1) That silverware and silver ornaments shipped abroad or carried by passengers proceeding abroad must be reported to the Customs at the port of exportation and pay export duty at the rate of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* plus equalisation charge, in accordance with existing instructions; and

(2) That silverware and silver ornaments exported abroad in contravention of the above rule are to be confiscated.

H. O. Tong,
Superintendent of Customs.

Paul Barentzen,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 11th December, 1935.

British Court Adjourns Application for Injunction in Zimmerman Case

The domestic and property tangle of Morris Zimmerman and his wife Freda Zimmerman, who are living apart, came prominently into public view again this week by the publication of a notice by the attorneys for Mrs. Zimmerman to the effect that the injunction granted her by the Second Special District Court of Shanghai restraining Mr. Zimmerman from transferring, selling, renting or disposing in any other manner of the house and property known as 10 Route Pottier, Shanghai, and any other property therein is again in force in accordance with the decree of the said Second District Court of Shanghai, dated Dec. 4, 1935.

In the British Supreme Court Dec. 9 an application was adjourned in which Mr. Zimmerman asked for a permanent injunction against the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to restrain Mrs. Zimmerman from dealing with any property in the Bank's custody. The proverty involved is stated to be worth in the neighborhood of two million dollars.

Foreign Settlement Police Keep Close Watch Over Anti-Japanese Activities

A close watch over anti-Japanese activities in the International Settlement will be maintained by the Shanghai Municipal Police, Major K. M. Bourne, acting police commissioner, informed representatives of the Amalgamated Japanese Street Unions in an interview at police headquarters Dec. 4, the local Japanese press reports. In an effort to further assure the sense of security of Nipponese residents, the S.M.P. is also prepared to send either A. Tajima, deputy commissioner, or Shigeru Uychara, assistant commissioner, to confer with A.J.S.U. officials on what steps the latter hold desirable in creating that feeling, Major Bourne is said to have declared.

Major Bourne is further reported to have informed the A.J.S.U. representatives that the police were continuing their investigation into the attack on Hibino Yoko, Japanese porcelain store on Nanking Road, on Armistice Day.

Satisfaction was expressed by three officials of the Japanese Amalgamated Street Unions with the assurances of G. G. Phillips, Deputy Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council, that the S.M.P. was not lax in its protection of Japanese lives and property.

"American Friends of The Chinese People" Protest Once More

The "American Friends of the Chinese People," a Moscow organization flourishing in New York City which publishes *China To-day*, cabled (day letter rates) to the *Shanghai Evening Post* as follows: "To ensure contacting at Nanking urge you relay following mass meeting New York protest Japanese aggression urge resistance." How many attended the "mass meeting" is not stated, but similar "mass meetings" in the past have included as many as 17. This is the third such telegram received by *The Post*.

"AS I WAS SAYING!"

"As I was saying....I never forget to take a little dose of Pinkettes every now and then; that's why I'm always well and cheery."

Pinkettes, the perfect little Liver and laxative pills, are an essential safeguard to your well-being. An occasional dose gently but thoroughly cleanses the food tract, tones up the digestive and eliminating organs, and prevents continued retention of waste matter in the system. Avoid constipation, bilious attacks, liverishness, disordered stomach, sick headaches, depression and that general out-of-sorts feeling by this little attention to your internal needs.